POLICE REPORT

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

INCLUDING

SIND AND RAILWAYS

FOR THE YEAR 1917.

BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1918.

[Price—8a. or 9d.]

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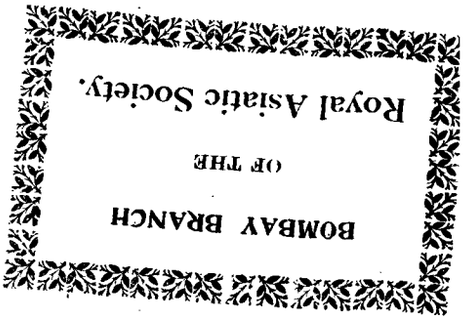

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No. 7646-A of 1918.

From

W. L. B. SOUTER, ESQUIRE, C. I. E.,
Inspector-General of Police,
Bombay Presidency;

To

J. CRERAR, ESQUIRE, C.I.E., M.A., I. C. S.,
Acting Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department, Bombay.

Office of the Inspector-General of Police,
Poona, 10th July 1918.

Sir,

Submission of the report.

I have the honour to submit the Police Administration Report for the Bombay Presidency including Sind and the Railways for the year 1917 with the following accompaniments :—

Statement A, Parts I and II;
Statement B, Parts I and II;
Statements C, D and E.

The Railway and Divisional reports were received on the following dates :—

B. B. & C. I. Railway	... ...	22nd March 1918;
G. I. P. Railway	... ...	8th April 1918;
M. & S. M. Railway	... ...	8th April 1918;
Advance copy of Sind Deputy Inspector General's report	... ...	27th April 1918;
Southern Division	... ...	16th May 1918;
Northern Division (advance copy of statements only)	... ...	22nd May 1918;
Northern Division (Review)	...	4th June 1918:
Central Division	... ...	5th June 1918;
Sind Commissioner's (Review)	...	14th June 1918.

Charge.

2. I held charge of the office of Inspector-General of Police from the 1st January to the 7th November and again from the 13th to the 31st December. From the 8th November to the 12th December I was on privilege leave, when Mr. Guider, C.I.E., officiated in addition to his own duties.

The Deputy Inspectors-General were—

Criminal Investigation Department	...	Mr. J. A. Guider, C.I.E.	From 1st January to 31st December.
Northern Range	...	Mr. H. R. Hume ...	
Southern Range	...	Mr. R. P. Lambert ...	
Sind	...	Mr. W. H. Luck ...	From 1st January to 17th February.
		Mr. J. W. Fellowes ...	From 18th February to 30th April.
		Mr. O. C. G. Hayter ...	From 1st May to 16th May.
		Mr. W. H. Luck ...	From 17th May to 31st December.

Total reported crime, cognizable and non-cognizable.

3. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 112,308 as against 117,862 in 1916—a decrease of 5,690 cases under class VI and an increase of 136 cases under the Indian Penal Code resulting in a net decrease of 5,554 cases. Under cognizable crime, there was a net increase of 1,540 cases, whilst non-cognizable crime decreased by 7,094 cases. As regards cognizable crime, an increase was returned by the Central

Division of 1,732 cases, by the Northern Division of 527 cases, and by the Southern Division of 483 cases. On the other hand, there was a decrease of 1,030 *plus* 172 cases appertaining respectively to Sind and the Railways in the Presidency Proper. Under non-cognizable crime, there was an increase of 1,289 in the Southern Division and 8 cases on the Railways of the Presidency Proper, whilst a decrease of 5,232, 1,636 and 1,523 cases was returned by Sind, the Central Division and the Northern Division, respectively.

During the last 3 years reported crime in Sind, both cognizable and non-cognizable, has shown a tendency to decrease.

4. Reported cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) for the year under report and the 4 previous years was distributed as under :—

STATEMENT A—PART I. Police cognizable cases reported.

Year.	Northern Division.	Central Division.	Southern Division.	Sind.	Presidency Railways.	Total.
1913 ...	6,842	9,210	5,130	11,311	1,844	34,337
1914 ...	5,853	8,166	4,716	10,189	1,724	30,648
1915 ...	6,321	8,190	4,524	11,505	1,614	32,154
1916 ...	6,248	7,621	4,277	10,702	1,655	30,503
1917 ...	5,848	9,341	4,495	10,060	1,545	31,289

The totals of all reported cognizable crime (classes I to VI) were :—

1913—36,950, 1914—32,876, 1915—34,447, 1916—32,893, 1917—33,668.

The figures for 1917 show a total net increase of 775 cases on the figures of the previous year (+786 cases under the Indian Penal Code —11 cases under class VI). Whilst the Northern Division, Sind and the Railways in the Presidency Proper returned decreases of 272, 805 and 157 cases respectively, the above net increase was due to increases from the Central Division of 1,755 cases and from the Southern Division of 254 cases. With the exception of the Ahmednagar and Sholapur Districts as also the G. I. P. Railway, which returned decreases of 154, 22 and 64 cases respectively, every district in the Central Division registered a larger total of cases, the most marked increase being Poona with 599 cases and Satara with 507 cases. In the Southern Division, the M. & S. M. Railway and all Districts except Kanara contributed to the increase, the Belgaum District showing the largest increase (151 cases). In the Northern Division, the Kaira and Thana Districts showed an increase of 110 and 82 cases respectively. Elsewhere in the Division there was a decrease, the most marked being Ahmedabad with 244 cases and Surat with 155 cases. The B. B. & C. I. Railway also returned 112 less cases. In Sind, with the exception of the Upper Sind Frontier District, which showed a substantial increase of 115 cases and Sukkur which returned a small increase of 2 cases, there was a general decrease of registered crime. The most noticeable falls occurred in the districts of Karachi, 307 cases, Hyderabad, 172 cases, Nawabshah, 160 cases and Thar and Parkar, 136 cases.

5. The following comparative statement shows the cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1917 and the preceding 4 years :—

Reported serious crime.

Forms of crime.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
(1) Murders	467	406	432	423	441
(2) Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ...	162	196	201	212	210
(3) Dacoities	186	173	177	136	147
(4) Robberies	713	606	628	552	548
(5) House-breaking with intent to commit an offence ...	8,469	7,801	8,402	8,239	8,928
(6) Thefts including cattle thefts	16,142	13,750	14,505	13,788	13,777
(7) Receiving stolen property	812	811	905	812	844
Total ...	26,951	23,743	25,250	24,162	24,895

It will be observed that the number of house-breakings is larger than in any of the 4 previous years. On the other hand, the variations in the number of theft, as also in the combined figures under murders and culpable homicides, likewise dacoities and robberies, were normal. The latter remark

applies also to the number of cases falling under receiving stolen property, *i.e.*, an increase of 32 cases on 31 police charges.

The cases reported during 1917 in the above table were distributed between the Divisions inclusive of Sind and the Railways of the Presidency Proper as under :—

Divisions.	Heads (1) & (2).	Head (3).	Head (4).	Head (5).	Head (6).	Head (7).
Northern Division	130	27	100	1,978	1,952	95
Central Division	133	80	257	3,028	3,807	163
Southern Division	124	28	129	1,279	1,780	96
Sind	262	12	57	2,571	4,923	461
Railways of the Presidency Proper ...	2	...	5	72	1,315	29
Toal ...	651	147	548	8,928	13,777	844

The net increase in reported crime referred to in paragraph 4 above is mainly due to the conditions brought about by the general and serious rise in the prices of food, clothing and the cost of living, as also to the prevalence of plague in many districts and the resultant evacuation of towns and villages. In some districts also the increase of crime may be ascribed to the police being under-manned owing to the large number of vacancies among the constabulary. The most notable increases in registered crime occurred in Poona (571 cases under the Indian Penal Code), Satara (516 under the Indian Penal Code), East Khandesh (397 under the Indian Penal Code), Nasik (302 under the Indian Penal Code) in the Central Division. In the Northern Division, Kaira returned an increase of 138 cases under class VI, whilst in Sind, an increase of 107 cases under the Indian Penal Code is to be noticed in the Upper Sind Frontier District. The reasons recorded are as under :—

Poona.—The increase of crime in the district was particularly observed in the City and Cantonments where, as remarked in the former year's report, the police force, attenuated by the difficulties of recruiting, had to deal with a large influx of people collected from all parts of India in connection with the different military works in progress.

Satara.—In this district the increase of crime was chiefly under house-breaking and thefts. Whilst concurring in the view that this increase was mainly attributable to the effects of plague and the high prices that ruled throughout the year, the District Magistrate has demurred to the Superintendent's claim that stricter registration was a contributory cause. There are, however, very good reasons for the Superintendent's supposition since, during the inquiries into certain notorious gang cases, it transpired that cases of former years had not been registered. It is hardly open to doubt that the Inspector-General's reference on the subject in April 1917 to the Superintendent sharpened the sense of responsibility among Circle Inspectors and police station officers.

East Khandesh.—The reasons for the increase in crime given by the Superintendent and concurred in by the District Magistrate are—

(i) the damage done to the standing crops by the late heavy rains,
(ii) the working of the cotton presses for only half the normal periods,
(iii) the discontinuance of the hazri system,
(iv) the serious outbreak of plague, and
(v) the depredations committed by two Bhil convicts who had managed to return from Mesopotamia where they had been sent with the labour corps.

Nasik.—The District Superintendent of Police and District Magistrate agree in thinking that the wholesale evacuation of villages owing to the visitation of plague was the chief cause of the increase which is mainly under house-breaking and thefts. Another cause, no doubt, was that, as in the case of the Poona District, a large number of people were brought into the district for labour on military works.

Kaira.—The crime register in this district, which is always a large one, was further increased this year again by the registration of cases of breaches of

rules under the Criminal Tribes Act. Moreover whilst the number of cases under the Indian Penal Code decreased by 28, there was an increase under the important heads of murders (7 cases), dacoities (12), robberies (25), house-breakings (49) and cattle thefts (6). The increase under dacoities and robberies appears to have been due mainly to a gang working under a notorious outlaw named Shankar Raiji.

Upper Sind Frontier.—The increase of crime in this district is reported to have been due (i) to better registration consequent on the opening of two new Police stations, (ii) the restlessness of the Bangalani and Magsi tribes, and (iii) the uncertain character of the inundation which, the District Magistrate states, kept everyone in a state of anxiety till the end.

The districts in which a decrease in reported crime was most apparent were Karachi and Larkana in Sind which returned 344 fewer cases under the Indian Penal Code and 172 under Class VI, respectively, Ahmedabad and Surat in the Northern Division with falls of 236 and 154 under the Indian Penal Code, the B. B. & C. I. Railway with a similar decrease of 130 cases, as also the Ahmednagar District which also registered a drop under the Indian Penal Code of 172 cases.

Karachi—The decrease which is reported to have occurred both in the town of Karachi and in the district is attributed to a good rainfall and good police supervision.

Larkana.—The increase last year was ascribed to a greater activity in the prosecution of cases under the Public Conveyance and Cruelty to Animals Acts, whilst the decrease this year is explained as being due to fewer prosecutions undertaken under these Acts. There was, however, an increase of 111 cases in reported crime under the Indian Penal Code mainly under house-breaking and thefts.

Ahmedabad.—The favourable season marred at its end by excessive rainfall is the explanation given for the decrease of crime, which, in the circumstances, is very remarkable since between one-half and two-thirds of the population evacuated the City in consequence of the plague epidemic which settled there for six months.

Surat.—The reasons *inter alia* given for the decrease of crime in this district are—

(i) the detection and partially successful prosecution of a gang of house-breakers and thieves which had exploited the district from Kathiawar and Baroda,

(ii) recruiting for the labour corps which removed a certain number of suspicious characters and frightened others, and

(iii) the high wages which were obtainable for unskilled labour.

Ahmednagar.—The decrease in this district appears to be due, as claimed, to a fair season, (ii) to the successful prosecution of a considerable number of criminal Bhils who received severe sentences for house-breaking and thefts, (iii) to the success attained in the prosecution of the most notorious receivers of stolen property in the district, and (iv) to the action taken under chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, against a large number of bad characters, 52 of whom were Bhils.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.—The decrease is explained as being due to the temporary cessation of night goods trains between Ahmedabad and Baroda and to the vigorous action taken under chapter VIII against certain habitual railway thieves especially Dharalas.

In the previous year's report, an increase of 102 cases under the Indian Penal Code was recorded on this Railway and it was then explained that this, to some extent, was the resultant of an increasing tendency on the part of the Traffic Department to lodge complaints of thefts in cases which were formerly treated as missing goods. This year's decrease in registered crime must, however, be considered in connection with a complaint received from the Agent of the Railway from which it would appear that the pendulum has been allowed to swing too far in the opposite direction and that the police have demurred on

occasions to registering and inquiring into cases. The matter is being dealt with.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

6. Inclusive of cases pending from previous years, the total number of cases for disposal was as follows :—

	Indian Penal Code.	Class VI.	Total.
1916	34,834	2,526	37,360
1917	35,837	2,523	38,360

an increase of 1,003 cases under the Indian Penal Code and a decrease of 3 under class VI, giving a net total increase of 1,000 cases.

The number of cases in which the police refused investigation under section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 2,575 against 2,811 in 1916, leaving 35,785 cases for investigation as against 34,549 in the preceding year. The percentage of cases dealt with under section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 6·71 as against 7·52 in 1916 and 7·43 in 1915.

Excluded cases.

7. The number of cases excluded which had decreased from 8,714 cases in 1915 to 7,859 cases in 1916 stood at 8,286 for the year under report—an increase of 427 cases on the number for 1916. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal was 21·60 as against 21·03 in 1916 and 22·3 in 1915. In the Central Division, excluded cases increased from 2,185 to 2,503, a percentage of 24·56 against 24·21 in 1916. The largest increases occurred in Poona (179) and East Khándesh (80). The Southern Division returned 1,367 against 1,148 cases, a percentage of 25·24 against 22, the increase being noticeable in Belgaum (66). Sind showed 2,704 excluded cases against 2,689, a percentage of 22·38 against 20·69. The Presidency Railways gave a decrease of 36 cases from 280 to 244 and a percentage of 11·71 against 12·59. In the Northern Division, the number of excluded cases showed a net decrease of 89 cases (from 1,557 to 1,468) in spite of an increase of 123 cases in the Thána District. The largest decrease in this division was returned by the Kaira District, *viz.*, 112 cases with a percentage of 12·81 as compared with 24·76 of the former year's.

Maliciously false cases.

8. Under excluded cases struck off the register as being maliciously false, there was a slight increase (14 cases) from 1,379 in 1916 to 1,393 in the year under report. The figures for the three previous years are as under :—

1913—1,670, 1914—1,575, 1915—1,508.

The percentage of maliciously false cases to cases for disposal was 3·63 as against 3·06 in 1916 and 3·8 in 1915. The fluctuations in the divisional percentages are insignificant and call for no remarks.

Prosecutions in 327 cases were undertaken during the year, 125 ending in conviction, whilst 98 remained pending at the end of the year.

The percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of maliciously false cases is 23·47 compared with 22·69 in 1916 and 22·28 in 1915. Deducting pending cases, the percentages of convictions during the last 3 years were :—

1915—49·01, 1916—63·47, 1917—54·58.

In the former year's administration report, the Deputy Inspector General, Sind, commented on the punishments inflicted in these cases by the Magistracy as not being of a sufficiently deterrent nature. Mr. Holman, the District Superintendent of Police, Dhárwár, has now made the following observations on the subject :—

"The average period of imprisonment inflicted was 27 days and the average fine Rs. 15. This seems in no way adequate if the tendency of the inhabitants of this district to set the criminal law in motion against each other is to be stopped."

Mr. Ingle, District Superintendent of Police, Sátára, has given the following interesting illustration of maliciously false complaints :—

". . . A member of a recruiting party from the —— Lancers made a complaint that while apprehending a deserter (recruit), the latter had, in the struggle between them, cut off his (complainant's) right index finger with an axe. In the investigation that

followed, it was ascertained that the injury was self-inflicted in order to avoid further military duty. The complainant was tried by Court Martial and convicted and sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment."

Vexatious complaints.

9. The provision under section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code was applied in 211 cases in the year under report as against 269 and 257 cases in 1916 and 1915, respectively. The total amount of compensation awarded was Rs. 6,339 as against Rs. 6,661 in 1916 and Rs. 6,871 in 1915. This year again Sind heads the list both as regards the number of cases (83) in which the provision of the law was used and the amount of compensation awarded (Rs. 2,985). The Deputy Inspector General for Sind remarks that "although there has been a slight decrease in the number of cases dealt with under this section, yet the amount of compensation awarded per case works out to more than that in the preceding year", and this increase in compensation per case is, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, Nawabshah, a satisfactory feature.

The observations of the District Magistrate, Ahmednagar, on the recurring complaints on this subject are extremely interesting. Mr. Beyts points out that the police themselves obtain exclusion from the crime register of the great bulk of cases which presumably would have provided scope for the use of section 250 and that the cases in which the police subsequently expect the Magistracy to award compensation are those which after careful enquiry are sent up for trial on the supposition that they are true and valid. After an analysis of the statistics of the district for the year, Mr. Beyts shows that there were only 19 cases left in which this provision of the law could have been used.

These recurring complaints in regard to the insufficient use of the powers conferred by section 250 on the Magistracy appear to be overdone. After all the powers of the Magistracy in awarding compensation under this section are limited to a sum not exceeding Rs. 50 in each case. The real remedy in respect of false or vexatious complaints is for the police—

(i) either to refuse an investigation at the outset under Section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, or subsequently to report the case for exclusion from the crime register under Section 173 as being false,

(ii) to press for exemplary punishments in cases in which the original complainant has been successfully prosecuted on the charge of having made a maliciously false complaint (Section 211, Indian Penal Code), and to urge upon the Court the advisability of awarding compensation under Section 545 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, and

(iii) to bring to the notice of the District Magistrate without delay every case which, on trial, has been proved to be a vexatious complaint and in regard to which the Magistrate has failed to exercise his powers under Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.

Pending cases.

10. Coincident with the increase (1,000 cases) in the number of cognizable offences for disposal there was an increase in pending cases from 4,311 to 4,746, a net increase of 435. Out of the total (4,746) 1,768 were pending with the police and 2,978 with the Magistracy. The percentages of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last 5 years stand as under :—

1913—10·2, 1914—11·3, 1915—10·2, 1916—11·53, 1917—12·37.

The increase during the year under report in the number of pending cases is marked in the Central Division (302 cases) and Sind (130). In the Central Division the districts returning the largest increases were East Khandesh and Satara. In the Northern Division and Southern Division there were small decreases of 32 and 7 respectively, whilst the Railways of the Presidency showed a small increase of 42.

True police cognizable cases disposed of.

11. Eliminating "excluded" and "pending" cases, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year amounted to a total of 25,146 cases—a net increase of 124 cases on the total for 1916 (+ 128 cases under the Indian Penal Code

— 4 under class VI). A detailed comparison of the figures for the 3 years ending with the year under report shows :—

	Indian Penal Code.	Class VI.	Total.
1915 ...	... 24,167	2,031	26,198
1916 ...	... 22,891	2,131	25,022
1917 ...	... 23,019	2.127	25,146

There was a substantial increase of 1,364 cases in the Central Division. This increase was, however, considerably neutralized by the decrease in Sind of 1,075 cases and by small decreases in the Northern Division, 21 cases, Southern Division, 3 cases, and the Railways, 141 cases, thus giving a total net increase for the Presidency of 124 cases as above stated. An examination of the variations of crime under the several classes shows a large increase of 644 cases under Class III (serious offences against person and property), a small increase of 14 cases under Class I (offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.), and decreases under Class II (serious offences against the person), Class V (minor offences against property), also under Class VI of 163, 367 and 4 cases respectively.

The details of true Indian Penal Code cases disposed of under the more important heads of crime for the year under report as well as those for the preceding 2 years are given below :—

Year.	Murders.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts (including cattle thefts).	Receiving stolen property.
1915	327	137	360	7,289	11,421	697
1916	358	117	282	7,021	10,801	593
1917	317	102	305	7,610	10,329	638

Whilst there was an increase of 18 reported murders during the year, the number disposed of as true, which includes pending cases of former years, showed a decrease of 41— the Central Division —9, Sind —34, the Presidency Railways —1, and Southern Division + 3. As remarked in paragraph 5 above, the variations in the number of reported murders and culpable homicides were normal.

The number of true cases of dacoities disposed of again receded, *viz.*, from 117 to 102 cases. The latter is the lowest total for the quinquennial period ending 1917. On the other hand, there was a small rise in the number of true cases of robberies disposed of from 282 to 305—an increase of 23 cases. Taking the figures of dacoities and robberies together, there was a total of 407 true cases disposed of as against a total of 399 cases in 1916—a difference of 8 cases only.

Of the total of 102 true dacoities disposed of, 12 appertained to the Northern Division, 53 to the Central Division, 27 to the Southern Division, and 10 to Sind. The decrease which was marked in Larkana and West Khandesh was noticeable in the Thana and Poona Districts. On the other hand, East Khandesh, which had shown a large decrease in 1916, has returned a corresponding increase for the year under report.

As regards true robbery cases disposed of, the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions give increases of 24, 14 and 13 cases respectively, whilst Sind and the Railways in the Presidency Proper show decreases of 25 and 3 respectively. The increase was noticeable in Kaira, Thana, Satara and Bijapur, also in Ahmednagar, though the last named district returned a decrease of 5 cases under reported robberies. The districts showing decreases were Karachi, Hyderabad, Nasik and West Khandesh. The Broach, West Khandesh, Nasik, Sukkur, and Thar and Parkar Districts showed decreases under both dacoities and robberies (true cases disposed of), whilst East Khandesh and Bijapur exhibited increases under both these heads of crime.

Relative to the increase under this head of crime and the remarks made in regard to the East Khandesh District in paragraph 5 above, the Superintendent of Police writes :—

"Two Bhils of this district who had been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment had been sent to the Labour Corps in Mesopotamia. They returned, it is not understood, how, but enquiries are being made. These Bhils got guns and swords, and have committed 16 robberies in the Eastern part of the district. Steps were taken to capture them, but they evaded capture owing to the help of Bhils and Banjaras. These two have been caught during the current year and robberies are now likely to decrease."

As regards the Kaira District, reference has been made in the same paragraph above (5) to the outlaw Shankar Raiji and his gang who are accredited with having committed 7 dacoities and 12 robberies besides being responsible for much lawlessness in the Dakor and Umreth police station areas.

Cases of true house-breaking and thefts disposed of increased from 7,021 in 1916 to 7,610 in 1917—an increase of 589 cases. As stated in paragraph 5 above, the number of house-breakings reported during the year was the largest for the quinquennium 1913 to 1917. The increase was mainly due to the districts of East Khándesh (158 cases), Násik (126 cases), Poona (184 cases), Sátára (211 cases). On the other hand, there were substantial reductions in Karáchi (138 cases), and Ahmedabad (105 cases). True cases of thefts disposed of fell from 10,801 in 1916 to 10,329 in the year under report—a net decrease of 472 cases. In Sind there was a total decrease of 695 cases and an increase of 223 in the Presidency Proper. Whilst the Northern Division, Southern Division and the Presidency Railways returned decreases, there was an increase of 496 cases in the Central Division. The districts returning decreases in Sind were Nawábsháh (221 cases), Karáchi (179 cases), Hyderabad (116 cases), Sind Railways (116 cases), and Thar and Párkar (83 cases). The chief increases in the Central Division were Poona (194 cases), Sátára (140 cases), and Násik (87 cases). It is satisfactory to note that in Sind the decreases under thefts included a decrease under cattle thefts and that the decreases were in respect of reported crime as well as under true cases disposed of. On the other hand there was an increase in the Presidency Proper both in regard to true cases disposed of and reported crime under ordinary also cattle thefts.

True cases of receiving stolen property increased by 45 cases, the figures being 638 against 593 in 1916 and 697 in 1915. Sind is responsible for the greater portion of this increase, *viz.*, 31 cases. The Central Division and the Railways also returned increases of 18 and 2 respectively. The total for the Southern Division was the same as that of 1916, whilst that of the Northern Division showed a reduction of 6 cases.

Undetected Police cognizable cases.

12. With the increase of 775 cases under reported crime and of 1,000 cases under true crime for disposal an increase of 345 undetected cases was returned at the end of the year under report. The total for the year (9,789) is however less than the average for the quinquennium (9,935).

The increase during the year under report was distributed over the Central Division (813 cases) and the Southern Division (90 cases). This increase was to a certain extent neutralized by a decrease in the Northern Division of 71 cases, Sind 307 cases and on the Railways in the Presidency Proper of 180 cases.

The following tabular statement indicates the percentage of undetected cases to real cases disposed of according to several divisions of the Presidency :—

Divisions, etc.	Real cases disposed of in 1917.	Undetected cases in 1917.	Percentage.				
			1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Northern Division	5,279	1,757	34·5	32·9	35·2	34·49	33·28
Central Division	6,895	2,930	37·1	25·7	38·8	38·27	42·49
Southern Division	3,411	852	29·8	27·1	25·5	22·18	24·97
Sind	7,935	3,865	51·6	48·1	48·2	46·30	48·70
Presidency Railways	1,626	385	39·1	31·6	28·7	31·97	23·67
Total for the Presidency ...	25,146	9,789	40·5	37·3	39·1	37·74	38·92

The above figures include those of Class VI. In respect of Indian Penal Code cases only the percentage of undetected cases for the whole Presidency stood at 42·27 against 40·95 in 1916 and 42·01 in 1915. The percentages for the Presidency Proper and Sind for the year under report were respectively 37·64 and 52·09 as compared with 35·77 and 50·07 in 1916. On an examination of districts individually it is observed that in the Presidency the highest percentage of undetected cases was again in the Poona District (53). In Sind, the Riverain with (73), the Sind Railways with (65), Lárkána with (57) and Hyderabad (56) return the highest percentages. The lowest percentage was obtained by Kánara (7 against 15·7 in 1916), Bijápur coming next with a percentage of (19·76). Though the percentage of undetected cases under the Indian Penal Code shows a slight deterioration as a whole, there has been an improvement in Ahmedabad, Thána, Ahmednagar, Bijápur, Kánara, Karáchi, Hyderabad Districts and on all the Railways in the Presidency Proper, the percentage of the G. I. P. Railway declining from 38 to 24. On the other hand in the remaining districts the Police were less successful in the matter of detection than in 1916, more particularly in Sátára, Nawábshah, Thar and Párkar, etc.

Commenting on the increase in the number of undetected cases, the Commissioner, Southern Division, observes :—

"It is reported that the majority of the undetected cases in Belgaum and Ratnágiri relate to petty cases such as thefts of eatables or cash, &c., which are reported some time after their commission and are impossible to trace."

Mr. I. C. Boyd, District Superintendent of Police, Poona, commenting on the steady rise in percentage of undetected cases since 1914, expresses views showing that in his opinion the remedy is to secure for Head Constables a larger share of Sub-Inspectors' appointments. Whilst there is a good deal of truth in his remarks, Mr. Boyd appears to have overlooked the fact that the larger number of undetected cases returned is due to his own careful supervision which has resulted in a stricter registration of crime.

The District Magistrate, Kolába, writes :—

"It becomes harder every year to bring out organized crime owing to increase of education and intelligence."

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range (Mr. Hume), remarks :—

"It is true the results of detection are far from good, but from the case records that I have examined I am satisfied that on the whole officers are endeavouring to do their best."

Mr. Heyland, District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, makes the following suggestion :—

"It will not be out of place to remark here regarding the provisions of Section 114 of the Bombay City Police Act by virtue of which a person is liable for prosecution if found with any suspicious property for which no satisfactory account is given. This section would be of great use in the district as in many cases suspicious articles were found either with receivers or criminals for which no complainant could be found, the provisions of Section 411, Indian Penal Code, requiring an article to be proved as a stolen property and in the absence of such proof the property is returned to the so-called owner."

Mr. Shillidy, Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways, commenting on the high percentage of undetected cases, writes :—

"Whatever the inefficiency of the police may have to do with it, there are undoubtedly several other contributary causes. Without any desire to criticize the Railway administration, I cannot but say, many so-called thefts are due to slackness of the railway staff; there is no serious attempt to guard their own or consignees' property : it is possible at almost any station to take away without let or hindrance articles lying about the station premises. * * * * The great difficulty in localizing theft in many cases debars detection : a seal has been tampered with but cleverly fixed up to pass a casual inspection : the mischief is detected only on arrival at the destination : it is a foregone conclusion that the case will be undetected."

The Commissioner in Sind writes :—

"Almost all the districts are lacking in detective machinery. The Deputy Inspector General is being addressed on the subject. The Commissioner hopes that the

improvement in the prospects of policemen proposed in his reorganization scheme will lead to a higher standard of ability among the police generally."

Police cases decided by trial.

13. On a total of 12,782 true cases decided by trial, 11,070 cases ended in conviction, compared with 11,174 cases on the total of 12,767 of 1916. The percentage on totals was 86·60 against 87·52 of the previous year and for cases under the Indian Penal Code 84·72 against 85·73. These percentages show that the work of the police before the Courts was slightly less successful than in 1916.

The following percentages will indicate the success obtained by the police in the Courts under the most important heads of crime :—

Year.	Murders, etc.	Dacoities.	Robberies.	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence.	Thefts (including cattle thefts).	Receiving stolen property.
1915	74·5	82·45	83·72	88·84	91·92	88·43
1916	73·83	92·15	85·34	88·70	93·14	86·28
1917	73·43	87·23	87·75	88·84	92·86	85·57

In respect of true police cognizable cases, the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of as true stands as under for 1917 and the preceding two years :—

1915—43·28, 1916—44·65, 1917—44·02.

The highest percentage of convictions is returned by the Railways in the Presidency Proper (53·75) and the lowest by Sind (36·15). The Northern Division shows a percentage of 50·55, the Central Division 41·26 and the Southern Division 53·15.

The percentage for the Presidency exclusive of Sind stands at 47·64 against 48·38 in 1916 and 46·2 in 1915.

Sessions cases.

14. A total of 921 cases inclusive of pending cases of the previous year was committed to the Sessions Courts against 903 cases committed in 1916. Out of 803 trials concluded 596 ended in conviction as compared with 782 trials concluded in 1916 and 591 convictions. There was a slight fall in the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried, *viz.*, from 75·57 to 74·22 in the year under report. The latter percentage was, however, better than in 1915 when it stood at 72·24. Of the remaining cases committed to the Sessions, 207 ended in acquittal or discharge, whilst 118 were pending at the end of the year. The highest percentage 86·66 was obtained on the Railways of the Presidency Proper, the percentage of the three divisions in the Presidency Proper being Northern 80·58, Central 77·60 and Southern 72·85. The percentage for the Presidency exclusive of Sind was 77·75 and for Sind 66·4.

Offences under special and local laws.

15. Including pending cases, offences under Special and Local laws dealt with by the police totalled 2,217 in the year under report against 2,154 in the preceding year, giving a net increase of 63 cases. Of the 2,217 cases 1,870 were brought to trial and 1,811 ended in conviction as against 1,843 and 1,790 respectively in 1916. The percentage of cases convicted to cases tried stood at 96·84 against 97·12 in 1916 and 95·9 in 1915.

Cognizable crime—direct cases.

16. The number of true cases disposed of by Magistrates without the intervention of the Police during the year under report was 6,898 as against 6,133 in 1916 and 6,211 in 1915. 3,970 or 57·55 per cent. of the cases ended in conviction against 2,977 or 48·54 per cent. in 1916 and 2,828 or 45·5 per cent. in 1915.

STATEMENT A, PART II—Persons in Police cases.

17. The total number of persons arrested by the police *suo motu* was 28,146 against 27,520 in 1916 and 28,996 in 1915. The increase (626) in the number of arrests during the year under report is due to the rise in crime.

Inclusive of the number of persons concerned in pending cases of previous years, the number of persons for disposal was 31,618 as compared with 31,199 in 1916 and 32,847 in 1915. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 592 against 580 in 1916 and 710 in 1915—a percentage of 2·10 as against 2·10 in 1916 and 2·4 in 1915. Out of the number for disposal 26,389 persons were placed before the Courts during the year and 16,343 were convicted, *i.e.*, 61·93 per cent. against 63·72 in 1916 and 63·06 in 1915. The percentages for the Presidency Proper and Sind for the year under report were 67·05 and 50·61 respectively against 67·72 and 55·94 in 1916. The percentage of conviction has noticeably fallen in the Southern Division and Sind, but, on the other hand, it has risen in the Northern Division, Central Division, and on the Railways in the Presidency Proper. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried in connection with cases under the Indian Penal Code was 58·45 against 60·60 in 1916 and 59·9 in 1915. For the year under report, the percentages for the Presidency Proper and Sind were 63·88 and 46·54 respectively. At the end of the year there were 3,790 persons awaiting trial against 3,417 in 1916 and 3,614 in 1915.

Commenting on the success of the police before the Courts, the District Magistrate, Poona, observes :—

"The work of the police has, in spite of their short-handedness, been good as far as statistics of convictions go."

STATEMENT B, PART I—Non-cognizable crime.

18. Non-cognizable reported crime decreased from 78,836 cases in 1916 to 71,742 in the year under report, a net decrease of 7,094 cases. The total for 1917 approximates the totals for the years 1912 (71,969) and 1913 (71,604). The highest number of cases was returned for the third time successively from the Northern Division (29,377 cases). The decrease is most remarkable in Sind (5,232 cases). Cases for disposal by the Magistracy totalled 74,616 cases against 81,969 in 1916. Of the former, 48,820 cases were tried against 57,158 in the preceding year. 39,312 cases ended in conviction, or 52·68 per cent. to the total cases for disposal, as against 46,348 cases convicted or 56·54 per cent. in the previous year. Under cases for disposal (74,616), 13,799 cases, or more than one-fifth, were cases of "voluntarily causing hurt".

STATEMENT B, PART II—Persons in non-cognizable Cases.

19. The number of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases who appeared before the Courts during 1917 was 111,947 against 118,865 in 1916; of the former 5,799 persons against 5,125 in the preceding year were discharged after appearance without trial, 70,292 were tried, 48,042 were convicted and 22,250 were discharged or acquitted against 77,350, 54,034 and 23,316 respectively in the previous year. The percentages of persons convicted to tried and of persons convicted to those appearing before the Courts were 68·63 and 42·91 as against 69·72 and 45·45 respectively in 1916.

STATEMENT C—Property stolen and recovered.

20. The value of property stolen during 1917 in connection with cognizable crime was Rs. 15,51,816 as compared with Rs. 14,43,454 in 1916 and Rs. 12,99,460 in 1915. The value of property recovered was Rs. 5,76,900 as against Rs. 5,21,543 in 1916 and Rs. 4,16,385 in 1915.

The percentages of recoveries for the years 1913 to 1917 are given below :—

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Presidency including Sind	36·62	38·61	32·04	36·13	37·17
Presidency Proper	35·3	37·4	31·52	36·41	38·45
Sind	38·76	40·67	32·77	35·61	34·29

Except in the Northern Division and Sind where the percentages have fallen from 33·89 and 35·61 to 29·16 and 34·29 respectively, there has been an improvement in the relative value of recovered to stolen property. The Southern Division which gave the best results in this respect with a percentage of 44·06 in 1916 stands again first with an improved percentage of 49·86.

The number of cases in which property was recovered was 8,854 as compared with 8,611 in the preceding year. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen slightly rose from 57·31 in 1916 to 58·64 in the year under report. Similar percentages for 1913, 1914 and 1915 were respectively 57·1, 59·01 and 57·31.

According to the double test based on the percentage of property recovered to the property stolen and on the percentage of cases in which property was recovered to the cases in which property was stolen the following districts and Railways show improvements, *viz.*, Thána in the Northern Division, Ahmednagar, West Khándesh, Sátára and Sholápur in the Central Division, Kolába in the Southern Division, Hyderabad in Sind, and the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

In respect of the percentages of the value of property recovered Panch Mahals with a percentage of 57·74 is the best in the Northern Division and the second best in the Presidency including Sind. On the other hand, there has been a falling off in the percentage in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Surat, and more markedly of the latter two districts.

In the Central Division, Sholápur with 50·55 per cent. against 30·27 stands highest and Násik with 24·12 against 49·18 the lowest. Ahmednagar shows a satisfactory improvement, 40·23 against 19·83. In the Southern Division the highest percentage was again secured by Bijápur (60·97 against 58·85), which is also the best in the Presidency. The rise in the percentage is marked in the Dhárwár District (42·73 against 28·82), whilst there has been a noticeable fall in the Ratnágiri District from 56·0 to 42·38.

In Sind the highest percentage was obtained by the Sukkur District with 18·66, and the lowest by the Sind Railways with 17·39. In Lárkána, Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier a fairly marked improvement is noticed. On the other hand there has been a falling off in Karáchi, Nawábshah and the Riverain.

Among the Railways in the Presidency Proper there has been some improvement on the B. B. & C. I. and the G. I. P. Railways, whilst the M. & S. M. Railway has considerably deteriorated (41·80 against 63·68).

During the year property of the value of Rs. 33,667 stolen in cases which occurred outside the respective jurisdictions was recovered by the District and Railway Police. Property valued at Rs. 5,744, 5,229 and 839 out of the above property was recovered by the Police of the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I., and M. & S. M. Railways respectively.

Preventive action.

21. The following comparative table furnishes the detailed information annually submitted in respect of proceedings taken under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827:—

Divisions.		Number of persons proceeded against.	Number ordered to furnish security.	Number who furnished security.	Number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827.	Number who went to jail in default of security.	Number of persons in cases pending at the close of the year.	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against.
Northern Division	1916 ...	755	524	422	2	100	68	69·40
	1917 ...	788	535	433	...	102	128	67·89
Central Division	1916 ...	837	668	265	108	295	93	79·80
	1917 ...	840	598	324	43	231	138	71·19
Southern Division	1916 ...	682	445	302	...	143	119	65·2
	1917 ...	493	350	244	1	105	66	70·99
Sind	1916 ...	1,292	780	183	...	597	152	63·39
	1917 ...	864	604	149	...	455	132	69·91
Railways in the Presidency Proper.	1916 ...	59	40	8	...	32	4	67·79
	1917 ...	63	38	13	...	25	15	60·31
Total ...	1916 ...	3,625	2,457	1,180	110	1,167	436	67·77
	1917 ...	3,048	2,125	1,163	44	918	479	69·71

The figures for the Presidency inclusive of Sind show a net decrease of 577 cases over the previous year's total of persons proceeded against. The Southern Division and Sind returned large decreases of 189 and 428 respectively. In the Northern Division, Central Division and on the Railways in the Presidency Proper there were small increases of 33, 3 and 4 respectively. The decrease in the Southern Division may be said to be due to the extension of the Criminal Tribes Act. Over 4,000 persons were registered in the three districts of Bijápur, Belgaum and Dhárwár during the year and at its end there were 10,510 in the several settlements in the division.

As regards the comparatively few cases under Sections 109 and 110, Criminal Procedure Code, the District Superintendent of Police, Ratnágiri (Mr. Rushton), observes :—

"It may be remarked that by far the largest number of security cases were under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, and only comparatively few under 109 and 110. A non-criminal district like Ratnágiri does not call for much use of Sections 109 or 110. But action under Section 107 is necessary in many cases to keep the peace in villages where there are disputes about religious processions."

On this, Mr. Brander, District Magistrate, Ratnágiri, remarks :—

"I have been impressed by the need for the District Superintendent of Police exercising very strict control before allowing chapter cases to be made. The District Superintendent of Police's sanction is compulsory in this district."

With reference to the increased activity of the police under Chapter VIII cases, the District Magistrate, Kolába, remarks :—

"Paddy thefts like cattle lifting are hard to detect with the increased difficulty of identification. When paddy is frequently stolen in the same area or when the same persons are accused or suspected every season, it is good to bring to book such habitual pilferers under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code."

Mr. Bailey, District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, expresses the following views :—

"It seems to me that conditions being as they are, namely, a large number of people who obviously should be chaptered as is proved by the amount of crime in the district and a disinclination on the part of the villagers to give evidence—the Magistracy should vary accordingly their requirements as regards proof of bad character and not insist on the amount of evidence which might be desirable in other places. Another point which requires great care is that none but the most reliable sureties should be accepted. The people of this district are clever rogues and it is well known that some people make a living out of providing sureties. A successful theft by the chaptered person more than pays for all the expenses incurred. I have brought this matter to the notice of the District Magistrate and Magistrates have received instructions to exercise the greatest care."

In regard to the net decrease of 428 prosecutions in Sind, the Deputy Inspector General observes :—

"The convictions obtained were much better. The results show the satisfactory working of Chapter VIII cases in that it would appear that real bad characters were sent up and a good number of convictions obtained. Apart from this reason, the free use of the provisions of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, in the previous year was no doubt partly responsible both for the decreased crime and for the fewer cases which it was found necessary to bring under that chapter in the year under report."

The District Magistrate, Lárkána, writes :—

"In the matter of prosecutions under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, the year 1917 witnessed a radical change of policy. The number of cases has very substantially decreased and it may fairly be claimed that no appreciable increase in crime has resulted. The District Magistrate has received a few informal complaints from Zamindars, suggesting that insufficient use is being made of the provisions of the chapter. A cynic might have replied that the chapter offered an easy means whereby a Zamindar could pay off his private grudges."

As previously stated by me, the value of this provision of the law is as apparent as is the necessity for careful supervision in its use.

Criminal classes, wandering gangs and visits of suspicious persons from other Presidencies.
(The Presidency Proper.)

22. The Ahmedabad District was as usual visited by a number of Pathans and other itinerant foreigners, but there was no special influx of suspicious characters.

A gang of Salat Waghris was noticed in the Broach District and two members of the gang were bound over under Section 109, Criminal Procedure Code.

Most of the habitual criminals in the Kaira District are either Waghris or Dharalas. The Criminal Tribes Act has been applied to these tribes and considerable success has been obtained in dealing with the Waghris. On the other hand, the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Bailey, reports that the rules have had no influence over the Dharalas who have, if anything, been more troublesome than last year. They are responsible for infinitely more crime than the Waghris and for practically all the serious crime in the district. During the last year 284 Dharalas were convicted. Special measures for the effective control of the Dharalas have been lately sanctioned and others are under consideration.

Twenty-two suspicious foreigners were arrested in the Kaira District, of whom 21 were convicted and sentenced under various sections of the Indian Penal Code or dealt with under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code.

The Ramoshi Police referred to in the previous year's report as entertained for the supervision and control of the labourers (nearly all foreigners) working on the quarries in the Surat District are reported to have been an effective check on the criminal proclivities of these people.

Bhils and Bhamptas are the most troublesome representatives of the criminal classes of the Ahmednagar District. As stated in paragraph 5 above, 52 of the former were successfully dealt with during the year under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, whilst a considerable number was sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in connection with cases of house-breaking and theft. Wandering gangs of Mang-Garudis, Phase-Pardhis, Kanjars and Gopals visited the district from His Exalted Highness the Nizam's territory and committed petty offences and in some cases robberies. No suspicious foreigners were noticed.

A gang of Kaikadis which entered the Nasik District during the year committed a dacoity at the house of the Mamlatdar of Niphád and decamped with property valued at Rs. 2,170-8-6. The whole gang was eventually arrested by the Thána Police and most of the Mamlatdar's property was recovered.

In the Poona District a gang of Bauriahs was arrested and dealt with for house-breaking and thefts. Some undetected cases in the district have since been traced to the work of some Bhamptas from Ahmednagar. As regards the influx of foreigners, the District Superintendent of Police writes :—

"There has been a large influx of foreigners to the district in the shape of recruits, both combatants and non-combatants. In many cases nothing is known regarding their previous character and undoubtedly some are *ex*-convicts. Any attempt to trace out these men or to keep any sort of special watch over them was impossible and not attempted."

In the Sátára District 4 Mang-Garudis were convicted under Sections 454 and 380, Indian Penal Code; 4 Bharati Gosavis and 2 Bhats—wanderers—were arrested and convicted for cheating and 1 Uchalia for theft. In addition, 3 notorious Mangs who were wanted for dacoities committed in the Ratnágiri District and in the Kolhápur State were arrested at the close of the year.

In the Sholápur District a considerable number of Pathans and Sikhs (the latter generally medicine-sellers) were watched by the police, but nothing suspicious was found in their behaviour. A gang of Bauriahs disguised as Sanyasis, consisting of three men and two women, committed four house-breakings and thefts in one night and decamped. The gang was subsequently arrested by the Poona Police and a conviction obtained against them. Thirty-two of the offences in the Sholápur City and Taluka were successfully proved against certain Kaikadis, Mang-Garudis and Haran-Shikaris—inmates of the Sholápur Settlement.

The Belgaum Police noticed 8 gangs of Mang-Garudis, 3 of Iranis and 5 of Gosavis wandering about the district during the year. There are a number of Gujerathi Bhat gangs now in the neighbouring Native States. They appear in British territory only to pass into another State territory and are a source of annoyance.

A gang of Korchas from the Bellary District visited and committed eight petty thefts in the Bijápur District. The members of the gang were subsequently convicted and were still in jail at the end of the year. A gang of Bhestars, *i.e.*, Ghantichors, of Kyarkatti in the Bellary District was found in the district concealed under the disguise of Motiwalas and Maniyars. Nine members of the gang were arrested and dealt with under Chapter VIII. It is understood that this gang is responsible for dacoities, house-breakings and thefts in some districts of this and the Madras Presidency, and Hyderabad and Southern Mahratta Native States. Steps have been taken to work up cases against this gang.

The Dhárwár Police had to watch 241 gangs settled in or about the district, such as Korchas or Pamlors, Lamanis, Kaikadis or Kalkorvis, Iranis, Gosavis, Mangs, Lingayets, Kurbars, Waddars, Ghantichors, Shikalgars, Haranshikaris, Bedars, Talwars, &c., &c.

The only criminal class in the Kolába District are the Katkaris, who figured largely in the number of persons arrested and convicted during the year under report, *i. e.*, 115 out of a total of 380.

On the G. I. P. Railway a number of Pathans and Mekranis were attracted to the works connected with the various improvements on the line.

The Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I. Railway, has again referred to the extra work thrown on his force on account of the surveillance that had to be exercised over trans-frontier Pathans and others on whom orders under Section 3, Act III of 1864, had been issued by Government directing them to remove themselves forthwith from British India.

The special arrangements at Viramgám on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and at Castle Rock on the M. and S. M. Railway in connection with the working of the Ingress into India Ordinance, III of 1914, referred to in paragraph 23 of my previous year's report, were continued during the year under report.

Sind.

The Deputy Inspector General in referring to the Bauriahs and Sansis and their presence in the Hyderabad District remarks that it may be said with some confidence that far from an influx something like an exodus has taken place during the latter half of 1917. Mr. Luck adds:—

"Apart from the above, the Bhatra Sikhs, who are professional cheats, have been moving about freely. Waghris or Bagris are more or less settled in parts of the Hyderabad District. There are also certain groups, chiefly of Baluchis, such as Rinds, Maris and others, who are hardy and confirmed cattle-lifters. The best way of reconciling these tribes is to employ suitable men in the Police Department. In the Sukkur District the registration of Jaghiranis has been completed and rules for restricting their movements are being submitted by the District Superintendent of Police through the District Magistrate. In this district the activities of the Sind Criminal Investigation Department have brought to light that this district has been a haunt of the Bauriahs. Several members have been rounded up. The Sukkur Police were also successful in rounding up a gang of Marwaris who, for years past, appear to have made a practice of bringing girls from other Provinces and selling them to Hindus in Sind.

"From enquiries made in the Lárkána District it became clear that Bauriahs and Sansis, as well as other tribes, had infested the district for years. Some of them had established connections with local people and frequently been regarded as innocent fakirs. About 100 persons were traced out, of whom 95 were sent up under Section 109, Criminal Procedure Code. A separate report has been submitted on this subject. In the Upper Sind Frontier District there are no criminal tribes notified under Act III of 1911. Some Bauriahs were found in the district during the year as well as Bagris. No crime was traced to the former, but a number of the latter tribe were arrested in connection with a burglary.

"* * * The Hurs in the Thar and Párkar District remained quiet except that 11 out of 417 absconded from the settlement. Out of them 9 were recaptured and prosecuted and 2 are still at large.

"In the Nawábshah District the Hurs were responsible for one murder and one theft. The District Superintendent of Police, Nawábshah, has suggested that in view of the great demand for labour at Basra, as an experiment, a batch of Hurs might be sent there. He also remarks that no Hurs should be released from the settlements under any circumstances as he will get an opportunity of revenge against the Zamindar and Police Officers. As regards the latter suggestion, the District Magistrate, Nawabshah, remarks as follows :—

'This statement is far too uncompromising and is demonstrably wrong and untenable'.

"In any case I am of opinion that the police repression must not be relaxed in any way. If the control over the Hurs is relaxed, violent crime might increase at once from which both the Nawabshah and Thar and Parkar Districts are at present free."

Working of the Criminal Tribes Act.

Kaira.—During the year the new rules made under section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act for the control of the Waghris and the Dharalas residing in the Kaira District were introduced and put into full working order.

Mr. Bailey, the Superintendent of Police, shows that the special police staff sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 350, dated 15th January 1916, Judicial Department, are now thoroughly acquainted with their duties and that the restrictions with regard to Hazri, the four mile limit, leave passes, etc., have been effectively enforced. In proof of this he mentions that the number of prosecutions under the Act rose from 258 to 407 in the year under report. The continuance up to the 31st March 1920 of the special staff referred to above has been sanctioned by Government.

Commenting on the problem of controlling the Waghris and Dharalas in the Kaira District, the Commissioner, Northern Division, observes :—

"The rules and regulations introduced under the Criminal Tribes Act have been worked with energy and success and the considerable increase in the number of prosecutions for breaches of the rules shows that the supervising staff is vigilant in enforcing their observance. Considerable success has been obtained with the Waghris and attention is now being concentrated on the larger and more difficult problem of the control of the Dharalas who, as Mr. Bailey remarks, are responsible for all the serious crime of the district. It is hoped that definite proposals to this end will before long be submitted to Government."

East Khandesh.—The District Superintendent of Police says that though some of the tribes of the district have been declared criminal under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act, Clause (*a*) of section 10 alone has been applied for their supervision. Thus a person brought under the operations of the Act can leave his village without intimation to the patil and in cases where the criminal visits another district, prosecution for failing to give Hazri cannot be undertaken in this district. On this, the District Magistrate remarks :—

"Like Mr. MacDonald I do not much like the Criminal Tribes Act as applied to this district. The old Hazri was, so far as I can judge, more efficacious."

The Commissioner, Central Division, writes :—

"It will be seen in time that this Act is a most valuable instrument and far superior to old-fashioned methods. It may be susceptible of improvement in details, but it proceeds on right principles."

West Khandesh.—The Act has been made applicable to the Mang-Garudis and action has been taken against 9 of the Mang-Garudis for failure to attend hazri.

Satara.—In connection with the preparation of the registers of Mangs and Ramoshis notified as criminal tribes, the District Magistrate, Satara, remarks that much difficulty has been experienced in preparing the registers of Mangs and Ramoshis notified as criminal tribes. The District Magistrate adds that there was a good deal of opposition on the part of the Mangs and Ramoshis to the taking of their thumb-prints, also that this seems to have died down in the Eastern Talukás, but not in the Satara City, where it has been necessary to resort to the prosecution of the ring-leaders.

Belgaum.—In this district 269 members of criminal tribes were registered of whom 137 were sent to Settlements.

Bijapur.—The work of registration is in progress. The total number registered was 3,067 and that settled was 1,886. Mr. Starte, Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, writes :—

"The Criminal Tribes Act has been worked with satisfactory results during the past year. 4 cases under the Criminal Tribes Act have been tried for Bijapur District during 1917 by myself of which 3 ended in conviction. The names of 71 Chapparbands, 26 Ghantichors and 5 Haranshikaris were removed from the registers during the year."

Dharwar.—The registration of the criminal tribes was completed during the year by Mr. Jacob, the total number on the register being 1,469. During the year under report, 129 prosecutions were undertaken for breach of rules under the Criminal Tribes Act and 103 ended in conviction. In addition, 84 registered members were warned for being absent without permission or pass.

Criminal Tribes Settlements.

Sholapur.—There is an increase in the number of inmates in the Settlement at Sholapur. It includes Chapparbands, Kaikadis, Haranshikaris, Mang-Garudis, Bhamptas and Kanjarbhats, numbering 2,681 in all against 2,499 in 1916.

There are 146 Kaikadis and 11 Haranshikaris who reside in the district outside the Settlement. The District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, gives the following account of a new Settlement which is known as 'Umedpur' and the one at Barsi :—

"A new Settlement which is known as 'Umedpur' was opened on 2nd October 1917. It is situated about two furlongs from the Laxmi Cotton Mills. Some of the 2,681 men mentioned above have been located in this Settlement. This new Settlement was opened as accommodation in the old Settlement was found insufficient.

"The Settlement at Barsi now contains some 107 Phase Pardhis. Out of these, 47 men and 5 women and 10 boys are employed in the mills and presses and some 22 boys and girls are employed for half days in the mills and attend school for the other half. The remainder 16 men and 7 women do miscellaneous work."

The Commissioner, Southern Division, remarks that the Settlements in the Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar Districts have worked well under the able supervision of Mr. Starte and writes in connection with the Settlements at Gokak Falls and Khanapur including Shiroli (Belgaum District) and Gadag and Hubli (Dharwar District) :—

"The total population in the Settlements (in the Belgaum District) was 702 consisting of Kaikadis, Ghantichors, Berads and Lamanis. Khanapur Settlement which provides labour for forests was opened at the beginning of the year with 80 persons ; progress at first was slow ; later on a few brought their families and the population has since arisen to 156. The present number is 246. The District Magistrate, Belgaum, observes :—

"The number of Berads at the Khanapur Settlement (I include Shiroli with Khanapur) is steadily increasing. Hitherto the Berads sent have behaved well. Some are now bringing their wives to the Settlement and there is good reason to hope that the men sent to the Settlement will become reconciled to their work and surroundings and give little trouble in the future. The population in the Dharwar Settlements was 1,151 of whom 111 were settled in 1917. * * * *. If the Hubli Settlement can be enlarged, room can be found for 500 more of these."

In regard to the Bijapur District Settlements, Mr. Starte observes :—

"* * * *. There has been close co-operation between the police and the Settlement staff during the year and the uniform support of the police has been extremely valuable in the Settlement work."

Habitual Offenders.

23. During the year under report, 3,013 of the 16,343 persons who were convicted were identified as having previous convictions against them and 1,224 were classed as habitual offenders as compared with 2,861, 16,837 and 1,499 respectively in 1916. Nearly 33 per cent. of the habitual offenders belonged to Sind and 32 per cent. to the Central Division as against 37 and 29 per cent. in 1916. The following districts returned the largest number of habitual offenders in the Presidency Proper :—

Poona, 124, Thana 101, East Khandesh 60 and Dharwar 60.

In Sind, Nawabshah 123, Sukkur 75 and Hyderabad 69.

Gang Cases.

(Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 557, dated 25th January 1916).

In the Presidency Proper the District Police and the Criminal Investigation Department dealt with a total of 12 gang cases inclusive of pending cases of former years—5 new cases and 7 pending from the previous year. Seven of these cases ended in conviction whilst 5 were pending at the end of the year. One hundred and twenty-six persons out of the 206 concerned were tried, 67 being convicted whilst 7 were discharged and 52 were pending trial at the end of the year. During the inquiries it was found that these gangs were concerned in 457 cases (Kaira 17, Surat 1, Thana 14, West Khandesh 18, Satara 385, Belgaum 15, Dharwar 5, Kanara 2). The total value of the property involved in these cases amounted to Rs. 18,648-12-6. The members of the Ashta Gang (Satara) 57 in number were alone responsible for 385 cases in which the property was valued at Rs. 10,824-2-0. As remarked above it cannot be doubted that the disclosures resultant from these cases led to stricter registration of crime particularly in the Satara District.

Criminal Investigation Department.

24. The staff of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Presidency Proper was temporarily augmented by 3 Sub-Inspectors for shorthand reporting.

The permanent establishment of the Sind Criminal Investigation Department throughout the year was 2 Inspectors, 6 Sub-Inspectors, 7 Head Constables and 1 Constable.

Proposals for the reorganization of the Sind Criminal Investigation Department and the amalgamation of the present separate establishments of the Sind and Karachi Criminal Investigation Departments have already been submitted and are now under the consideration of Government.

(Presidency Proper.)

During the year under report, the Criminal Investigation Department enquired into 147 cases as against 117 in 1916 and 156 in 1915. Of the cases for the year under report, 64 were criminal cases as against 67 in 1916 and 65 in 1915. One hundred and twenty-six persons as compared with 101 in 1916 and 111 in 1915 were sent up for trial. Of the 126 persons, 33 were convicted, 7 discharged, 1 died, 1 made approver, 46 pending trial and the case against 1 withdrawn. The number pending trial include the accused in the Ashta Gang Case in the Satara District.

In addition to the work referred to above, a census was taken of the Sansis and Kanjars in various Jails and Prisons of the Bombay Presidency including Sind.

The following were among the more important cases dealt with :—

(1) *Criminal breach of trust and cheating, etc., by the Agents of the Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Company, Limited.*—The accused were charged with cheating in respect of the balance sheets of the Company for 1912-1913 on which a dividend was declared that did not come out of the net profits, the shareholders and depositors being thereby deceived. The two accused who were Marwaris and traders of Poona and men of considerable wealth and influence, besides being Bankers and Agents of the Company, were convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

(2) *Attempt to cheat Government by making a false claim in respect of half currency notes.*—In 1907, half currency notes of the Bombay and Madras Circles of the face value of Rs. 570 and 300, respectively, were stolen from two men named Ganpati Manjanath Prabhu and Ganesh Damodhar Bhat of Bilgi, in the Kanara District. These men eventually established their claims and duly received the full value of the currency notes from the Currency Office. About 9 years later, Sangamgowda Mallangowda, Patil of Alladkatti, District Dharwar, sent 3 of the stolen half notes of the face value of Rs. 250 to the Currency Office representing that he had lost the other halves and claiming full value. An examination of the records showed that the previous claims had been paid. The Accountant General accordingly placed the case in the hands of the Criminal Investigation Department with the result that the false claimant Sangamgowda Mallangowda was prosecuted, convicted and sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100.

(3) *Attempt to cheat the General Assurance Company, Ajmere, of Rs. 10,000 in connection with a Life Insurance Policy.*—In accordance with a plot framed by 3 men named Chintaman Gopal Joshi, Gajanan Vishnu Joshi, and Vishnu Jiwaji Holkundkar, the Poona Agent of the Company, an insurance policy for Rs. 10,000 was taken out in the name of one Vinayak Ramchandra Joshi, a fictitious person. After 2 premia had been paid, the accused reported that the man Ramchandra Joshi had died of plague and claimed the amount of the policy on the strength of a certificate from the municipal records and a document purporting to be a will assigning the amount of the policy to accused No. 1. At the request of the Insurance Company the Criminal Investigation Department investigated the case. Accused Nos. 1 and 3 were convicted and sentenced to 5 and 3 years respectively, whilst accused No. 2 was acquitted.

(4) A murder which was committed on 22nd June 1917 at Tondali, Ahmednagar District, when a Marwari's Gumasta was waylaid by 4 thieves, robbed of a sum of Rs. 1,200 and killed. One accused was sentenced to death and 3 were acquitted.

(5) A series of thefts by Railway Mail Service officials in which 17 parcels, containing gold and silver ornaments and currency notes, were tampered with in transit between Poona and Sholapur. The inquiries showed that 2 sorters and 1 parcel clerk were concerned. One accused died during the inquiry, 1 was discharged, whilst the case against the 3rd was pending in the Sessions Court at the end of the year.

(6) Frauds amounting to nearly a lakh of rupees perpetrated on the Nira Canal Right Bank by a temporary Sub-Engineer in collusion with the contractors. (Case pending trial before the Court at the end of the year.)

(7) Forgery and fraud cases committed by one Sultanmal Pratapmal, Marwari of Niphad, in the Nasik District, in respect of a promissory note for Rs. 27,731 and a hundi for Rs. 36,000. (The case was pending before the Sessions Court at the end of the year.)

(Sind.) The following accounts are reproduced verbatim from the report of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Sind, relative to noteworthy cases taken up by the Sind Criminal Investigation Department.

" (i) A contractor was billed for demurrage by the North-Western Railway. He met the charge by a counter-claim for a wagon-load of goods which he alleged had never reached him. It was proved that he had received the goods and had tampered with the Railway receipt book; he was fined Rs. 400. The District Traffic Superintendent, Karachi Port, found that this conviction had a very salutary effect on the attitude of consignees of goods.

" (ii) A gang of inveterate Bauriah thieves was detected in May 1917 at Mirpurkhas Station returning from a house-breaking raid in Gujerath and Rajputana. The gang had stolen property in their possession and the police of Rajputana succeeded in establishing two cases in which convictions were obtained. The members of the gang were disguised as Sadhus. In December 1917, the ' Kamao ' or head of this gang was again detected in possession of stolen property. This time he was living in a village in Sukkur District disguised as a peasant. He was convicted and sent to jail for 6 months on the 22nd December 1917."

Special cases other than those dealt with by the Criminal Investigation Department.

I. *Dhatura Poisoning Case, Ahmednagar District.*—One Yeshwanta bin Appaya Lingayat, an inhabitant of Shahapur, Sangli State, posing as a Konkanastha Brahmin under the assumed name of Mahadeo Sadashiv, after taking service first in a temple at Kopargaon in the Ahmednagar District, and then as a cook with the local Mamlatdar, came to Ahmednagar. Here he stayed with a clerk in the Collector's office and passing himself off as a jagirdar visited certain prostitutes. In the food of one of these women he managed to mix some dhatura seeds and whilst she was unconscious robbed her of her ornaments and money. After extensive inquiries ably conducted by the Ahmednagar Police, the so-called jagirdar was identified with the former cook of the Kopargaon Mamlatdar and was followed to Nasik where he was arrested one night in a theatre. He had then some dhatura powder in his pocket and Rs. 194-6-3 in cash. This criminal was found to have an interesting record behind him of a sentence in 1892 to transportation for crime committed in the Sangli State, convictions of thefts in and of an escape from jail, also for thefts committed during 1912 and 1915 in the Belgaum District following the clemency shown him in connection with the Delhi Durbar when he was released.

II. *Triple murder and an attempt at a 4th murder at Takarkheda, East Khandesh District.*—On the night of the 10th September 1917, some 9 persons entered the house of one Shankar Lakshman Thakar and killed his mother and two daughters with an axe. He was himself similarly attacked, but was not hurt in the struggle. A former attempt appears to have been made on his life when he was tied with a cloth and thrown down a well. The cause of the enmity was due to suspected intimacy with a woman. The 9 accused sent up for trial were discharged.

III. *Dacoity.*—A gang of 7 Kaikadis attacked the house of the Mamlatdar of Niphad, Nasik District, on the night of the 12th August 1917 and robbed him of property valued at Rs. 2,170-8-6. The gang was tracked down to Bombay but could not at first be located as the members of the gang immediately separated consequent on the arrest of their wives for other thefts committed down there. Subsequently the whole gang was arrested in the Thana District with the greater part of the stolen property. It subsequently transpired that the gang had been concerned in numerous other cases.

IV. *House-breaking and theft, Barsi Town, Sholapur District, April 1917.*—Eleven Kalingis of the Madras Presidency disguised as Brahmin beggars visited the house of one Damodar Sakharam Raichurkar and asked for alms. Whilst the other members distracted the complainant's attention, the leader of the gang opened a cupboard with a skeleton key and secreted gold ornaments and precious stones valued at Rs. 22,746. The case was detected on information supplied by the Sub-Inspector, Ponduru, Vizagapatam District, Madras. Ten of the accused were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

V. *Theft from travelling cash safe—M. & S. M. Railway.*—A complaint was received that the travelling cash safe carried by the 6 Down Passenger train on the 16th—19th August 1917 had been tampered with and that the contents of 67 leather bags, containing the receipts of 62 stations (from Poona to Amargol) amounting to Rs. 16,317-14-9 had been stolen. After exhaustive enquiries by the police of this and the Madras Presidency, the case was accepted as having, in all probability, occurred at Rayapuram, Madras.

Counterfeit Coins and Sweating.

25. Out of 3,376 counterfeit coins received at the various stations on the different railways during 1917, 1,216 were tendered at stations on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, 528 on the G. I. P. Railway and 1,632 on the M. & S. M. Railway as against 7,821, 5,573, 497 and 175 respectively in 1916. The marked decrease of counterfeit coins on the B. B. & C. I. Railway as compared with the figures of 1916 is probably due partly to the continuous activity of the Criminal Investigation Department in Gujerath and partly to the abnormal rise of the price of silver. The remarkable increase in the figures of the counterfeit coins on the M. & S. M. Railway indicates increased activity in this direction in the Deccan probably by Chapparbands. The counterfeit coining enquiries were continued during the first half of the year in various districts of Gujerath, and in the Kathiawar and Central India Agencies. Enquiries were also made with the assistance of the Central India Agency Police at Shujalpur, Akola, Kalapipal and Bhilsa (on the G. I. P. Railway) at Wasawad in the Kathiawar Agency and Anand (in the Kaira District). The two Criminal Investigation Department officers referred to in the previous year's report as being on special duty in connection with these enquiries were withdrawn in the middle of the year as their efforts were unsuccessful.

The case of 580 counterfeit rupees referred to in paragraph 26 of the previous year's report ended in the discharge of the accused, the Magistrate holding that the accused had no guilty knowledge.

The number of counterfeit coins received in the various treasuries in the districts of the Bombay Presidency amounted to 168—Ahmedabad (1), Ahmednagar (101), Dharwar (3), Nasik (6), Poona (55), Ratnagiri (1), and Satara (1). Of this number 140 were silver, 22 copper, and 6 nickel coins.

Only 2 sweated sovereigns were received on the G. I. P. Railway and none on the remaining two Railways in the Presidency Proper.

Finger Print Bureau (Presidency Proper).

26. During the year under report the strength of the Finger Print Bureau stood at 1 Inspector, 9 Sub-Inspectors and 2 Constables (orderlies). At the end of the year the strength of Sub-Inspectors was increased by 2, the total being 11.

At the beginning of the year there were on record 133,049 finger impression slips, and during the year 7,400 new ones were received for record as against 6,967 in the previous year, making a total of 140,449. Of these 38,110 slips were destroyed in accordance with the rules, leaving a total of 102,339.

Of the 7,400 new slips received for record, 398 were from the City of Bombay, 6,467 from Districts and Railways in the Presidency Proper, 60 from Sind, and 475 from other Presidencies and Native States, etc. The number of

slips received from Native States was 309 as against 292 in 1916. 953 slips were sent for record and 2,128 for search to the Central Bureau, Simla.

The number of slips received for search was 16,389 as against 19,340 in 1916, giving a decrease of 2,951 slips. Of the total 16,389, 1,082 were received from other Presidencies and Provinces, 1,120 from Native States and 140 from Agencies. In 2,211 cases including 75 from other Provinces and 142 from Native States and Agencies, the antecedents of accused persons were traced as against 2,344 in 1916. The percentage of cases traced to the cases received for search is 13·49 against 12·11 in the previous year.

In 970 cases previous convictions were proved and enhanced punishment awarded in 737 cases against 1,104 and 869 respectively in 1916. Cases in which it was found that the accused had received lighter sentences (164) than previously were reported to the District Magistrates concerned. In 69 cases the same sentences were awarded as on the previous convictions.

In 33 cases as against 18 in 1916 the accused were identified locally by the Chief Operators or Sub-Inspectors without reference to the Finger Print Bureau. All these cases were traced before the accused were convicted.

(Sind.)

The number of finger impression slips received in the Central Finger Print Bureau for Sind at Karachi was 2,598 as against 3,354 in the previous year. Three hundred and ten slips were destroyed during the year. The grand total of slips now recorded in the Bureau is 54,483. They have all been arranged and placed on their respective file boards. The subsequent conviction slips received and entered during 1917 numbered 701 as against 684 during 1916. The number of slips received for search was 6,571 as against 7,740 in 1916. Of these, 1,618 were traced as against 2,001 in the preceding year. Three hundred and ninety-nine slips of foreigners were sent to the Central Finger Print Bureau, Simla, 35 to Allahabad, 1 to Baroda, 58 to Mount Abu, 2 to Shillong, and 22 to Poona for record.

Miscellaneous Duties Performed.

27. In addition to licensing and supervising public conveyances and escorting prisoners and many lakhs of treasure the police served a total of 297,086 summonses and warrants, extinguished 1,214 fires, destroyed 128,444 dogs, inquired into 1,148 cases referred by the Magistracy as also into 19,820 petty cases under the Cantonment, Public Conveyances and Minor Acts, 567 suicides, 6,476 accidents (528 on the Railways) and 495 suspicious and sudden deaths. The police in the Presidency Proper also apprehended 790 military deserters during the year under report against 237 in 1916.

Personal Investigation of Serious Crime.

28. Out of 940 cases returned as serious, the scenes of 662 or 70·42 per cent. against 63·07 per cent. in 1916 were visited by gazetted police officers.

In the Northern Division 27 out of 184 scenes of serious crime remained unvisited. In this connection the Commissioner, Northern Division, observes :—

"Except in the Panch Mahals (and the officer responsible in that district has now retired) there was a considerable improvement in the standard of work done by the superior officers and satisfactory reasons have been shown for the few cases where visits were not promptly made."

The District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, Mr. Chatfield, writes :—

"It is satisfactory to note that there is a great improvement this year in the matter of visiting the scenes of crimes. The District and Assistant Superintendents of Police have not failed to visit the scene of a single crime where anything was to be gained by the visit."

Commenting on the hurried visits of scenes of crime by gazetted officers Mr. Hume, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, remarks :—

"It should be a recognized axiom of police work that the more a gazetted officer identifies himself with the investigation work the better will be the results. But I would deprecate the hurried visits to scenes of crime which I think is now-a-days an existing factor."

In the Central Division 67 out of 252 scenes of serious crime remained unvisited. The Commissioner, Central Division, remarks :—

"The percentage of cases unvisited rose in all districts except Sholapur where there was a remarkable fall from 40 to 14 per cent. The number of serious crimes rose from 237 to 252 and on the whole the scenes of such crimes were adequately visited."

In the Southern Division 61 out of 174 cases remained unvisited. The Commissioner, Southern Division, considers that the various reasons assigned for non-visitation as satisfactory, except in the case of Belgaum, in respect of which he observes:—

"Forty-one per cent. of the scenes of crime were not visited and of the 10 scenes not visited on the ground of immediate detection and arrest of the accused, the evidence in 3 cases failed. The District Magistrate states:—

'However the fact that in 33 per cent. of these cases the evidence on which the report of the detection of the crime was based proved insufficient to obtain a conviction shows that the report of the local officials must have been too sanguine and investigation by a superior officer might have led to the discovery of additional evidence.'

"I concur. It is by no means safe to rely on the report of immediate arrest."

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, considers that there is a satisfactory improvement in the matter of visitation of scenes of serious crimes.

Commenting on the large number (117 out of 315) of unvisited scenes of crime in Sind, the Deputy Inspector General remarks:—

"In most cases the scenes were not visited owing to prompt arrest of the accused, the reasons for not visiting scenes of crime are carefully scrutinized on receipt of weekly diaries."

On this the Commissioner in Sind observes:—

"The fact that prompt arrests of the accused are made does not exempt the Superintendents or their Assistants from liability to visit the scenes personally."

On the Railways in the Presidency Proper where scenes of 6 out of 15 cases remained unvisited, the reasons advanced by the Superintendents of Police are satisfactory.

29. The strength of the police of the Presidency as finally sanctioned in the reorganization scheme and as entertained upto the 31st December 1917 shows:— Statement D, strength of Police.

	Total strength sanctioned, officers and men.	Total entertained.	Difference.
Presidency Proper	21,055	19,569	1,486
Sind	6,822	6,218	604
	27,877	25,787	2,090

The proposals submitted with my letters Nos. 6100-C., dated the 15th May 1917, and 2737-B, dated the 2nd March 1918, provide for the following reduction of the police strength sanctioned in the reorganization scheme.

2	Assistant Superintendents.	
5	Deputy Superintendents.	
12	Inspectors.	
138	Sub-Inspectors.	
1	Sergeant.	
99	Head Constables.	Foot.
1,032	Constables.	Foot.
35	Head Constables.	Mounted Police.
242	Constables.	Mounted Police.
1,566		

Proposals for a further reduction of 310 Constables on account of guards, etc., have been submitted in my No. 13806-C, dated the 6th November 1917, and in accordance with the concluding portion thereof a scheme is under submission for further reducing the police of the Railways by 1 Sub-Inspector, 11 Head Constables, 89 Constables =101. These reductions will result in a total annual recurring saving of Rs. 5,96,823. In Government Resolution No. 7271, dated the 15th November 1917, Judicial Department, sanctioned the abolition of the mounted police except in the districts of East and West

Khandesh where 21 and 23 mounted police are temporarily retained. Thirteen mounted police are being kept also in the Rewa Kantha Agency.

Temporary police consisting of a total of 284 officers and men were entertained under the heads of "Additional Police Establishments," "Plague" and "Miscellaneous Duties."

Cost of the police of the Presidency.

30. The total cost of the police for the year 1917-1918 amounted to Rs. 77,61,909 as against Rs. 75,97,575 in 1916-1917. As regards the Presideney Proper, the actual cost of the police inclusive of a number of miscellaneous charges was Rs. 56,02,011 as against the sanctioned budget of Rs. 67,45,717.

Proportion of police to area and population and cognizable crime investigated.

31. The proportion of police employed on duties connected with the prevention and detection of crime was—1 to ~~6·65~~ square miles, 2·~~28~~/9 railway miles, to ~~1,185~~ persons and to ~~1·66~~ cognizable crime investigated.

Inspection of police stations and outposts.

32. At the end of the year there were 518 police stations and 932 outposts as against 517 and 973 respectively in 1916, a reduction of 40 police locations. A total of 483 police stations and 773 outposts were inspected by Superintendents, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents. Out of the balance of 35 police stations and 159 outposts that remained uninspected, 20 of the former and 103 of the latter appertained to Sind. It is satisfactory to note that there has been a general improvement in the amount of inspection performed by Superintendents and Assistants. In this view, the Commissioners, District Magistrates and Deputy Inspectors-General generally concur. The improvement is marked in the Northern Division where the Commissioner remarks :—

"Taken as a whole the inspection was well carried out and shows a decided improvement over the previous year's results."

In reference to the inspections in Sind, the Commissioner observes :—

"The Commissioner accepts the reasons given by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for the high proportion of unvisited police stations and outposts in the Larkana, Thar and Parkar, and Sind Railway districts, but he would reiterate the remark made in the last year's review that the services of the Deputies should be utilized more freely when the Superintendents are unable to do this work."

In addition to the ordinary inspection work performed by District officers, the Range Deputy Inspectors-General in the Presidency Proper inspected 12 Police Superintendents' offices, 2 Assistant Superintendents' offices, 4 Inspectors' offices, 28 police stations and Head Quarters Sub-Inspectors' offices, and 8 outposts, both in districts and on Railways. Moreover, these officers supervised police arrangements in connection with the arrival of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State and His Excellency the Viceroy in this Presidency.

Mr. Luck, Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind, writes :—

"I was personally not able to do as much amount of inspection work as in the previous years as I fell ill early in January 1917, and my successor, Mr. Fellowes, also was invalided after being on tour for a short time."

Inspector-General's Tour.

On inspection and other duties, I visited Ahmedabad, Nadiad (Kaira district), Surat, Sadra (Mahi Kantha), Palanpur, Dhulia (West Khandesh), Jalgaon (East Khandesh), Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Gokak (Belgam district), Gadag (Dharwar district), Thana, Ghatkopar, Borivli, Bandra, Malad and Santa Cruz, besides travelling over the three Railways in the Presidency Proper. Mr. Guider, C.I.E., who officiated during my absence on leave, also visited the Sholapur and Bijapur districts.

Statement E.—Armament.

33. There was no change in the armament of the force during the year under report. There being no provision in the budget, there was no further arming of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors with Webley revolvers.

Punishments.

34. It is satisfactory to note that there has been a further decrease of 431 in the number of officers and men punished departmentally and by the Courts, the total number being 2,239 against 2,670 in 1916 and 2,900 in 1915. The percentage of

punishments to the actual strength of the force was 9·66 against 11·08 in 1916 and 11·6 in 1915. Of the total number (2,239), 2,121 punishments were departmentally inflicted and 118 by the Courts as against 2,497 and 173 respectively in the preceding year. The Southern Division returns the lowest percentage (6·39 against 6·62 in 1916) of punishments, Ahmedabad with 15·57 yielded the highest percentage and Thána the lowest (4·46) in the Northern Division. Poona again with a percentage of 21·65 was highest, and Násik with a percentage of 4·71 the lowest in the Central Division.

In the Southern Division, Dhárwár, with a percentage of 17·56 was again the highest and Kánara with a percentage of 2·23 the lowest.

Commenting on the decrease in the number of punishments awarded, the Commissioner, Northern Division, observes:—

"This cannot be accepted as a basis for the inference that the discipline of the force or their efficiency has improved, rendering occasions for punishments less frequent. Almost all the Superintendents complain of the indifference of the constabulary who seem to attach very little value to their appointments, owing mainly, it is reported, to the inadequacy of the pay and partly to the arduous nature of police duties. Cases of absence without leave and overstayal of leave and resignations on the smaller pretext are of frequent occurrence. Discipline and efficiency cannot be properly maintained so long as the men attach little importance to the loss of their appointments. The depleted condition of the force in almost all the districts casts an additional burden on those left and affords another reason for discontent. Improved accommodation to some extent has been provided and allowances in various shapes have been granted and the last—the War Allowance—will, it is hoped, have some palliative effect, but it is unanimously recognized that there can be no real improvement without a substantial increase of pay."

In regard to the rise in the number of punishments in the Sátára District and the remarks of the Superintendent of Police, District Magistrate, and Deputy Inspector-General thereon, the Commissioner adds the following:—

"In regard to these remarks, I can only say that it is a serious matter that the police force should be composed of 'poorly paid and weary' individuals."

Commenting on the high figure of departmental punishments in the Dhárwár District (154 out of the divisional total of 282), the Commissioner, Southern Division, writes:—

"The District Superintendent of Police states that the district has not a very good reputation for discipline and this has been the complaint of successive District Superintendents of Police for several years."

In respect of the Railway Police in Sind, the Deputy Inspector-General remarks:—

"The punishments awarded to Railway Police were numerous, but could not be avoided; the discipline of the Railway Police was bad owing, I consider, to the want of a better stamp of men. I carefully consider all appeals and in a few cases either modified the punishment or upset the order."

It is only right here to give prominence to the fact that the districts returning the highest percentage of punishment were those in which, owing to the greater difficulties of recruiting, the stamp of recruit was unsatisfactory. I am glad of this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the broader view now generally taken by all officers of the delinquencies of the subordinate ranks—a very desirable attitude during this period of economic and official stress:—

Rewards.

35. The total number of rewards (monetary, promotion and good service tickets) increased to 12,420 from 10,573 in 1916 and 9,039 in 1915. The percentage of officers and men rewarded to the actual force stood at 53·63 against 43·88 in 1916. The increase in the number of rewards is shared by most districts and is specially noticeable in respect of the districts of Panch Maháls, Thána, Ahmednagar, Sátára, Belgaum, Bijápur, Dhárwár and Karáchi.

In the course of his remarks on the subject, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, observes:—

"The value of money rewards promptly and liberally granted to the constabulary cannot be exaggerated."

The Commissioner in Sind remarks :—

"There has been a steady and continuous increase in the rewards during recent years. The Commissioner is glad to notice both these signs. Perpetual fault-finding, censures and petty punishments cannot but depress a force that works in conditions of great difficulty and is perpetually subjected to criticisms and attacks that are seldom fair and often malicious."

Titles were conferred as personal distinctions on the following officers :—

Rao Saheb ...	Mr. Vishwanath Krishna Bapat, B.A., LL.B., Deputy Superintendent of Police.
	Mr. Vishnu Anant Velankar, Deputy Superintendent of Police.
Khan Saheb ...	Mr. Abdul Rashidkhan, Deputy Superintendent of Police.
	Mr. Sultankhan Rustamkhan, Inspector of Police, Násik District.

The King's Police Medal was awarded to the following officers :—

Presidency Proper.	Mr. G. S. Wilson, Superintendent of Police.
	Mr. R. H. Haslam, Assistant Superintendent of Police.
	Mr. Malaya Ganpat, Deputy Superintendent of Police.
	Khan Saheb Imam Mahamad, Inspector of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Poona.
	Head Constable Rajabkhan Daudkhan of the Kaira District.
	Head Constable Ganu Dhansing (retired) of the East Khándesh District.
Sind ...	Mr. R. T. Barker, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Karáchi.
	Inspector Abdul Satarkhan of the Karáchi District.
	Head Constable Fattekhan Jafferkhan of the Larkána District.

Education.

36. The difficulties of recruiting are reflected in the state of education amongst the members of the force. The total number of educated officers and men stood at 13,864 in 1915. In 1916 the number receded to 13,442 and for the year under report to 13,063. The decrease occurred both amongst the petty officers (37) and men (342). The percentage of educated officers and men in the force, as it actually stood on the 31st December 1917, was 56·41 as against 55·80 in the previous year, the rise in the percentage being due to the greater depletion of the force by a larger number of vacancies. The remarks made by me on the subject in the reports for the years 1915 and 1916 apply also to the year under report. Schools for the children of policemen which already exist at the headquarters of certain districts are being placed under better supervision, and in some cases are, thanks to the Director of Public Instruction, being transferred to his Department. Messrs. Ostrehan and I. C. Boyd and other officers have taken much interest in the subject. Mr. N. P. Smith, as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona, devoted much attention to the training of the sons of policemen for a squad of boy-recruits.

Resignations.

37. The number of resignations decreased from 1,573 in 1916 to 1,425 for the year under report, but, as remarked last year, the decrease must be considered in conjunction with the total number of vacancies which, as shown in the succeeding paragraph, increased from 1,697 to 2,519. In Sind there was an increase both in the number of resignations from 513 to 623, and in the number of vacancies from 208 to 364. As regards the Presidency Proper, Mr. I. C. Boyd, District Superintendent of Police, Poona, has summed up the position correctly in the statement that the force now contains fewer men below three years' service owing to fewer enlistmets during 1915 and 1916 and to a larger number of vacancies, whilst the men with longer service have been encouraged by the grant of local allowances, etc. In the Southern Division the position, except in the case of Dhárwár, has improved.

Vacancies and Recruiting.

38. The number of vacancies in the constabulary has been steadily increasing in recent years. At the end of the year under report the number of vacancies amounted to 2,519 (the Presidency Proper 2,155 and Sind 364) as against 1,697 in 1916, 901 in 1915 and 780 in 1914. The districts returning the largest number of vacancies were Poona 267, Ahmedabad 220, Násik 188, Panch Maháls 157, Thána 134, Surat 132, Dhárwár 131, West Khándesh 111, Broach 108, Sátára 88, Kaira 84, Thar and Párkar 78, and Hyderabad 72.

During the quinquennium ending 31st December 1917 the number of men who left the force was 14,497 (exclusive of the Bombay City and the Political Agencies Police). The percentage of the men who retired on pension was 16·43 only. (The above figures include deaths.)

The Commissioner, Northern Division, observes :—

"An examination of past statistics shows that since 1911, when the total number of vacancies in the whole division was 327, there has been a steady annual increase upto the present figure of 841 and in some districts where crime and the consequent strain on the man-power of the force is heavy, the situation is really approaching danger point. Perusal of the very able and convincing report submitted from Kaira by Mr. Bailey leaves no room for doubt that that point is not far off in his district."

The Commissioner, Central Division, writes:—

"Difficulties in recruiting are as great as before and will no doubt continue till the end of the war. Lately Government orders sanctioning a war allowance to the lower ranks have been received, and I can only hope with Mr. Painter that the effect of the concession will be to close up the steadily widening gaps in the police force. The District Superintendent of Police, Poona, however, is very pessimistic. He writes :—

'Though there has been a slight improvement as compared with last year, recruiting has been wretched and we have not succeeded in filling all the vacancies occurring during the year, there being 21 more vacancies at the end than at the beginning, letting alone filling any of the 246 vacancies that existed at the end of 1916.

'The matter is, as I said last year, most serious and, unless prompt action is taken, is bound to get worse. Working so greatly under-strength means that all leave has had to be curtailed and in a greater number of cases refused altogether with the result that the force becomes more and more discontented.

'Next to insufficient pay, I think the question of leave being refused is the one that most deters people from entering the police, but nothing can be done to improve matters until we get recruits.

'I have often been asked how I carry on with so many vacancies. Well, refusing leave and making men work overtime is the way it is done, but needless to say it does not make the service either popular or attractive.

'About 2 years ago, I calculated that the living wage for the average married constable in Poona was Rs. 20—21 per month. Since then the men have received an increase in their pay in the shape of two allowances, *i.e.*, Rs. 3 local allowance and Rs. 1/8 grain compensation. In addition, they are this year to receive Rs. 2 war allowance and the local allowance is to be reduced to Rs. 2. This means that the men in Poona will receive rupee one more this year than last, but in fact the men will be worse off, for the price of all necessities has risen so greatly in the last few months that his grain alone costs him about Rs. 3 more than it did a year ago. Quite apart from the necessity of the men receiving a living wage, their pay must, if we are going to attract a suitable stamp of man, compare favourably with rates of pay in other professions:'"

Commenting on the smaller number of enlistments (34) in the Dhárwár District, the Commissioner, Southern Division, writes:—

"The District Magistrate considers that enlistment has probably been affected by army recruiting. This, however, is not the case. Most of the army recruits are foreigners and not Dhárwár men. The district which is a rich one never yielded police recruits to any extent, and when labourers can earn 10 annas a day and more at special times of the year, the pay of the police offers no attractions."

The Commissioner in Sind remarks :—

"The recruitment still continues to be a serious problem, partly on account of the drain of men for military service, but principally because wages elsewhere are much higher than Government service. . . . . If policemen are paid a living wage in fair competition with the labour market, recruits will be forthcoming, but the glamour of Government service is not sufficient to cover an insufficient pay. The number of resignations in the year under report was 863 (the correct figure is 623) as against 513. The war allowance sanctioned for all constables and half the number of head constables

in the Rs. 15, 20 and 25 grades will afford temporary relief, but no permanent improvement can be expected until a thorough reorganization on the lines suggested by the Commissioner in his report No. 13 of 9th January 1918 is adopted."

As the subject has been fully dealt with in my letters Nos. 6100-C of the 15th May 1917, 749-C of the 18th January, 2064-A of the 16th February 1918, and 4457-A, dated the 27th March, it is unnecessary for me to comment further on the situation. I may, however, state that the limitation under which only half the number of head constables have been granted the war allowance has caused acute heart-burning (more especially in view of the work that devolves on them in this Presidency, *vide* paragraph 43). It is also clear that the relief looked for by those in receipt of the allowance has been more than neutralised by the subsequent marked rise in the prices of all commodities, more especially clothing. As a significant fact indicative of the state of things, I may state that 487 members of the constabulary were prosecuted during the year in the Civil Courts for debt.

Health.

39. The statistics relative to the health of the force show that there was an improvement in certain districts and a deterioration in others. There is no doubt that where lines have been constructed, the health of the police has improved. The enhancement of hutting allowances has also been a contributory cause in this respect in certain places.

The highest percentages of sickness appear to have been amongst the police of Kánara (244·11), West Khándesh (157·28), Poona (149·17), Bijápur (127·16), Sátára (118·16). There has been an abnormal rise in the percentage of sickness in East Khándesh (from 26·18 to 82·85), West Khándesh (from 130·66 to 157·28) and Sukkur (from 44·86 to 76·88).

Of the total number of deaths (334) in the Presidency, 65 died of plague. The number inoculated was 4,688.

Escapes and Recaptures.

40. One hundred and twelve prisoners escaped from custody during the year under report—18 from jails and lock-ups, 89 from the custody of the police and 5 from that of the village police—against a total of 137 in 1918. There were 76 recaptures inclusive of 1 who surrendered, against 96 in the preceding year. The percentage of recaptures to escapes works out to 67·8 against 70·07 in 1916.

Supply.

41. A sum of Rs. 2,58,869 was expended during the financial year (1917-18) on the purchase of arms, accoutrements, clothing, equipments and other supplies for the police in the Presidency Proper. With reference to the remarks on the subject in the former year's report, the police of the remaining 9 districts and of the Railways were supplied during the year under report with khaki in substitution of the former blue uniform.

Inspection of Arms and Ammunition Shops. (Supplementary Statement No. II.)

42. There was a decrease in the number of shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition from 326 in 1916 to 318 in the year under report.

The number inspected by gazetted police officers was 205 against 167 in the preceding year.

During 1917, 12,743 licenses for possession or carrying of arms, including firearms, were issued as against 13,283 in 1916.

The total number of cases instituted in respect of breaches of licenses was 64, of which 24 ended in conviction, fines being imposed to the extent of Rs. 770.

Prosecuting Staff and its Work.

43. The staff of Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the Presidency inclusive of Sind conducted a total of 5,131 cases against 4,743 in 1916. The number of cases ending in conviction was 3,679 against 3,375, the percentage being 71·10 against 71·15 in the preceding year.

The head constables in the Presidency Proper conducted 6,841 cases as compared with 5,607 in 1916, *i.e.*, an increase of 1,234 cases. 5,085 of these cases or 74·33 percentage ended in conviction as against 4,151 convictions or

74·03 percentage in the previous year. This is a very creditable performance. Writing about these officers lately, I remarked :—

"These officers constitute the backbone of the Department. They represent selections from the ranks of the constabulary and connote the qualities of intelligence, zeal, experience, also good conduct and general merit. They bolster up inexperienced Sub-Inspectors from the Police School. They are entrusted with a considerable proportion of investigations. They do a full share of the work of prosecuting cases in courts and we are dependent on them for the heavy clerical work which falls on the offices of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors especially in large cities. Yet these officers are in receipt of a scale of salary on which ordinary clerks cannot be obtained in these days." (Letter No. 11551-B, dated the 18th/19th September 1917.)

Mr. Marston, District Superintendent of Police, Násik, observes :—

"The work appears not quite so good as last year, but I don't think there is much in it. Fluctuations are bound to occur. But what I have noticed of late is a tendency to tamper with prosecution witnesses and buy them over. Good cases have been ruined this year in this way and in some cases the cleverness with which the witnesses twisted their evidence and wrecked cases was evidently the work of outside superior brains."

Commenting on the work of the prosecutiug staff in the Kaira District, Mr. Bailey, District Superintendent of Police, writes :—

"The prosecuting staff has worked with intelligence and energy throughout the year. In this district accused persons are seldom unrepresented, but the police prosecutors have shown themselves well able to deal with their opponents. I have had no complaints from Magistrates between whom and the prosecuting officers there has been no ill-feeling or unpleasantness. Altogether the work of the prosecuting staff is very creditable."

I notice with satisfaction the general appreciative remarks recorded by Superintendents of the labour of their prosecuting staff which appear to be thoroughly deserved. As is well known, the difficulties and anxieties of the prosecuting staff are yearly on the increase.

Drill.

44. Efficiency in the drill of the force of the Presidency Proper was on the whole maintained in spite of difficulties arising out of the number of vacancies and the heavy demands made on the force at different times.

Musketry.

45. In the Presidency Proper a total of 5,586 armed police (foot and mounted) was put through the annual musketry course as compared with 5,824 in 1916 and 6,100 in 1915. In the report for 1916 the fall in the number of marksmen from 3,233 in 1915 to 2,309 in 1916 was explained as being mainly due to the standard for marksmen being raised. It is satisfactory to note that on a smaller number of police put through the course, the number of marksmen has risen from 2,309 to 2,358. The percentage of marksmen on the total armed strength has risen from 35·69 to 36·87 and on the number of armed police put through the musketry course from 39·6 to 42·2.

Among districts, Belgaum now occupies premier position, whilst Broach has retained its place as the 2nd best shooting district in the Presidency. An improvement is noticeable in the shooting of the police armed with smooth-bores in the Ratnágiri, West Khándesh and Surat Districts as also on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

In Sind also the number of marksmen increased from 299 to 321, the improvement being mainly due to the Sukkur and Larkana Districts.

Out of 404 officers—Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants—armed with revolvers in the Presidency Proper, 358 took part in the year's competition for revolver shooting as against 368 out of 402 in the preceding year. Out of 358, 72 against 58 in 1916 were adjudged marksmen. Prizes to the value of Rs. 1,200 were awarded to the winners of the different competitions. In respect of prizes, the Belgaum District again obtained the first prize and gold badge for the mounted police, the Broach District the first prizes and gold badges for both rifle squad and ordinary police armed with smooth-bores.

Inspector Channapa Fakirappa Lokur of the Bijápur District won the first prize for revolver shooting.

In Sind the first prizes for the smooth-bore weapon for the foot and mounted police were secured by Karáchi and Upper Sind Frontier Districts, respectively, and for rifled weapons by the rifle squad and mounted police of Karáchi and Hyderabad, respectively.

Police Buildings.

46. A sum of Rs. 8,00,000 approximately was spent during the year on major works and Rs. 87,000 on minor works. In view of the reductions in the strength of the police proposed by me, it is, for obvious reasons, all the more necessary that the health of the force should receive proper consideration. In previous annual administration reports, as well as in other communications, I have sufficiently dealt with the subject of the requirements of the Department in respect of quarters and buildings. I will now confine myself to pointing out that as the ordinary policeman has to make his home for 30 years in police lines, the advantages of providing comfortable and sanitary quarters for him cannot be over-estimated. A perusal of the administration reports of the Inspectors-General of Police of other Presidencies, etc., will also show the importance generally attached by them to this subject.

From the numerous reports received, I am glad to be able to state that the members of the constabulary are deeply grateful to Government for the interest in their welfare in this respect as evidenced during the last three years.

In Sind the allotments for major and minor works were respectively Rs. 1,59,400 and Rs. 80,000. The Commissioner in Sind observes that :—

"Owing to want of contractors and rise in prices of materials, the Public Works Department have had to surrender nearly Rs. 35,000 from the major and minor works grants. The construction of quarters for constabulary is necessary if recruits of a proper stamp are to be attracted."

Village Police.

47. The number of cases in which the village police in the Presidency Proper rendered special assistance rose from 511 in 1915 and 541 in 1916 to 679 for the year under report. Their services were recognized by good service tickets and monetary rewards amounting to Rs. 3,888 against Rs. 4,514 in 1916. Further rewards in the shape of pagris and swords were also given to certain deserving patils of the Sátára and East Khándesh Districts. The total number of village police rewarded in various ways was 721. On the other hand, 103 village policemen were sent up for trial and 52 of them were convicted of the commission of cognizable crime. The number reported against for various forms of neglect of duty rose from 384 in 1916 to 401 in the year under report.

Incidents of note.

The arrival of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India and the Viceregal visit.

48. The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India arrived in Bombay on the 9th November 1917 and proceeded to Delhi *viâ* the G. I. P. Railway on the same day. On the 24th December 1917 His Excellency the Viceroy and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India arrived in Bombay from Madras and remained till the 2nd of January 1918.

Economic Unrest.

There was a considerable amount of discontent during the year amongst the workmen of the various mills, workshops and factories in the Presidency consequent on the general rise of prices. The situation which became acute during the months of July, August, September and October was met by concessions in respect of increases of pay, etc.

The Police Training School, Nasik.

49. The Police Training School, Násik, which was formally closed on the 20th April 1916 has still remained closed. In the two previous years' reports it was stated :—

"Owing to the want of buildings for hospitals and the desire of Government to effect economies in the Police Department, the training school has been temporarily closed and the buildings handed over to the Military Department as a convalescent home for officers."

With reference to my remarks on the subject in the former year's report it has now become imperative to re-open the Police Training School by the 1st July 1919 at the latest.

In accordance with the arrangements made with the Punjab Government, 15 candidates have lately been sent from Sind to Phillour Police Training School.

Administrative and other changes.

50. In connection with the Police Reorganization Scheme, 4 new police stations were opened in the Presidency Proper and 14 outposts were abolished, whilst in Sind police locations were reduced by 2 police stations and 27 outposts. In accordance with Government Resolution No. 7271, dated the 15th November 1917, the strength of the mounted police of the Presidency Proper was further reduced from 255 to 146. (Subsequent reductions of 89 mounted police were effected by the 1st April 1918, on which date 21 mounted police were left in East Khándesh and 23 in West Khándesh as a temporary measure, also 13 in the Rewa Kántha Agency.)

Miscellaneous.

51. Government Order, Financial Department, No. 2004, dated the 27th June 1917, sanctioned the following allowances:—

(i) a local allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem to Sergeants serving on the railways and in certain districts;

(ii) a conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem to the Sergeant at Lonávla;

(iii) the substitution of a conveyance allowance to the Poona City Inspector in lieu of a horse allowance;

and

(iv) an enhancement of the horse allowance of certain Inspectors and Mounted Sergeants from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per mensem.

Widows' Fund.—Pecuniary assistance amounting to Rs. 8,850 was afforded to 113 families of the deceased members of the constabulary from the Widows' Fund referred to in the former year's report. The Western India Turf Club responded again most generously to my application with the following donations:

	Rs.
(i) Widows' Fund for the constabulary	4,000
(ii) Widows' Fund for European police subordinate officers ...	3,000
(iii) Fund for providing passages for the wives and children of the European police subordinates to England or to the Hills in case of sickness	2,000
Rs.	9,000

Co-operative Credit Societies.—The Police Co-operative Credit Societies of the Ratnágiri and Thana Districts, which owe their existence to the initiative of Mr. Sloane, District Superintendent of Police, Thána, worked satisfactorily during the year.

Since the close of the year the police on the B. B. and C. I. Railway have also started their Co-operative Society and another is under formation in the Sholápur District.

Needs of the Department.

52. The most pressing needs of the Department are—

(i) the adjustment of the rates of pay and allowances of the constabulary and more especially of head constables to the general rise in prices so as to ensure constables a full living wage and the recruitment of intelligent men for the ranks of head constables;

(ii) the reintroduction of the incremental system of pay for the constabulary plus a good conduct allowance;

(iii) an enhancement of the rate of daily allowance and an allowance to cover the cost of the transport of the families and kit of the police when they are transferred in the interests of the public service;

(iv) a separation allowance for all head constables and constables when deputed on special duty for a period exceeding 10 days so as to cover the enhanced expenses of living incidental to such deputations;

(v) the building of sanitary quarters and the further enhancement of hutting allowances until the building programme is complete;

(vi) the grant of local allowances to Sub-Inspectors in large cities, etc.

Government have already under their consideration my proposals in regard to items Nos. (i) to (iii). As regards item No. (v), I have referred in paragraph 46 above to the progress made under this head, and in reference to items Nos. (iv) and (vi), my recommendations will be submitted in due course.

A war allowance of Rs. 2 per mensem has been granted to all constables and of Rs. 2/8 to half the number of head constables, 2nd to 4th grades, with effect from the 1st January 1918.

Local allowances of Re. 1 or Rs. 2 have also been granted at certain police stations. Government have also been pleased to sanction, with effect from the 1st March 1918, a local allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem to the European Inspectors as recommended in the former year's report.

Salient Features.

53. The outstanding features of the history of crime for the year under report are to be found in an increase in cognizable crime, serious and ordinary, both as regards reported and true crime and in respect of excluded, pending and undetected cases. But whilst reported crime increased from a total of 32,893 to 33,668 cases, it may be noted that the latter figures are less than those returned for the years 1912, 1913 and 1915. Similarly, though the figures under reported serious crime increased from 24,162 in 1916 to 24,895 cases (the increase under house-breakings being the most noticeable as the highest record for the quinquennium), the latter total is lower than those returned at the end of the years 1912, 1913 and 1915. Again with the small increase under reported ordinary crime from 8,731 to 8,773 cases, the latter total is under that appertaining to each of the four years preceding 1916. Coming next to true serious and true ordinary crime whilst the totals of 1916 of 19,328 and 5,694 cases advanced to 19,428 and 5,718 cases, respectively, the latter total is nevertheless below the corresponding totals of 1912, 1913 and 1915. Finally, in connection with the rise in the number of cases in which property was stolen from 15,024 to 15,099 cases (the latter total being lower than that of 1912, 1913 and 1915), the percentage of property recovered to stolen rose from 36·13 to 37·17 and of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen from 57·31 to 58·64.

As remarked in the former year's report, the test of police efficiency does not rest entirely on statistical returns, and looking to the abnormal condition that prevailed during the year, a considerable increase in crime might well have been anticipated. To these remarks I would add the observation that though the decreases in reported crime returned by certain districts may well be due to the reasons furnished, it would be unsafe to assume that such decreases are other than purely transitory.

Concluding Remarks.

54. In the last administration report it was stated that the year had been an even more strenuous year for the Department than the previous one and a similar remark might justly be recorded in this report.

4 Superintendents, 12 Assistant Superintendents, 2 Deputy Superintendents, 1 Inspector, 1 Sub-Inspector were on military duty during the year. In addition, 3 European Sergeants joined the Indian Army Reserve of Officers and the services of 3 Sub-Inspectors were lent to Aden and of 1 Inspector and 2 Sub-Inspectors to the Baroda State.

Mr. Longley, District Superintendent of Police, retired from the service after 28 years' work in the Department.

All officers have worked throughout the year with great zeal to maintain the efficiency of the Department. Mr. Bailey, officiating District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, has submitted a particularly interesting report on the difficult charge held by him. Interesting reports have also been received from Messrs. R. R. Boyd (Ahmedabad), I. C. Boyd (Poona), Mr. Ingle (Sátára) Mr. Sloane (Thána), Mr. Heyland (Ahmednagar) and Mr. Marston (Násik). These Superintendents also deserve special notice for their very excellent work

during the year. In addition, I have to mention amongst Superintendents the names of Messrs. MacDonald (East Khándesh), Ostrehan (Broach), Jenkins (B. B. & C. I. Railway), Ellis (Sholápur) and Healy (Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department), and amongst Assistant Superintendents, Messrs. N. P. Smith and F. W. O'Gorman. Deputy Superintendents Fleming, Pegge, Khan Saheb Rashidkhan, Rao Saheb V. K. Bapat, Rao Saheb Girdharsing Maniram and Brahma are also entitled to mention.

My acknowledgments are due to Mr. Guider, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, and to Messrs. Lambert and Hume, the Range Deputy Inspectors-General, for the general assistance afforded me by the assiduous discharge of their duties. I am also much indebted to Mr. Kelly, now Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I. Railway, for his supervision as my Personal Assistant over the office and for his general work connected therewith.

The Deputy Inspector-General, Sind, specially mentions, amongst Superintendents and Assistants, Messrs. McCulloch, Stewart, Needham, Kirkpatrick and Curry, also Deputy Superintendents Barker, Zamanshah and Athaide and certain Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.

The commendations and observations of the Commissioner in Sind will be found in his review.

I am under particular obligations to Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson, Sanitary Commissioner, and to his Deputies for their advice and assistance in respect of the selection of sites and wells for new police lines, and to Messrs. Pipe, McIver, Duggan, Benson and Rao Bahadur V. N. Purulkar, of the Public Works Department, for the manner in which they have endeavoured under difficult conditions to execute the police works in their charge.

My acknowledgments are further due to my office staff and, more especially, to the office Superintendent, Head Clerk and Heads of Branches for the hard work which has again fallen on them during the year.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. L. B. SOUTER,
Inspector-General of Police.

No. P.-33 of 1917.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Commissioner in Sind,

Government House, Karachi, 7th June 1918.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commissioner in Sind has the honour to submit the administration report of the Police Department in Sind for the year 1917. Copies of the report have been forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Presidency.

Charges.

2. Mr. Luck held charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for the greater part of the year. Messrs. Fellowes and Hayter held charge during Mr Luck's absence on leave. In Sukkur, Nawabshah and Upper Sind Frontier the Superintendents held charge throughout the year. In Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar and Larkana districts there were local changes among the Superintendents following on leave and transfer vacancies.

Reported crime.

3. A decrease of 805 cases is recorded in the figures of reported cognizable crime, which fell from 11,466 to 10,661. The decrease is noticeable in all districts, except Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier, and this is attributed to good rains and a severe malarial epidemic. These figures comprise offences under various minor Acts in addition to those under the Indian Penal Code. Under the Indian Penal Code alone, the decrease amounted to 642.

4. There has been a slight decrease in the number of Indian Penal Code cases of the Sind Railways, which dropped from 961 in 1916 to 914 during the year under report and the number of thefts from running trains from 328 to 323. The explanation of the decrease in crime when the railway traffic was enormous and was worked on abnormal lines owing to military exigencies, is attributed to a new feature observed in the registration of crime as desired by the Agent, North-Western Railway, under which waggons arriving with shortages with seals intact were not reported as thefts. There has been a marked decrease in thefts of rolling stock, fittings and railway stores, but the thefts from passengers and other private persons increased from 144 in 1916 to 233 in 1917. The revised system of registration of railway crime introduced in 1913 after having worked satisfactorily for 3 years received the final approval of the Commissioner.

Serious crime.

5. There has been a decrease under all heads except receiving stolen property. The number of murders classed as true dropped from 152 in 1916 to 118 in 1917. The decrease is shared by all the districts, except Thar and Parkar, where there was an increase of 4 over last year. It is also creditable to note that the number of dacoities and robberies fell by 42 per cent. There was a marked decrease in the number of thefts. It is satisfactory to note that once again no murders by Hurs were recorded in the Thar and Parkar district, a result due to the present policy of strict supervision. In the Nawabshah district one murder was committed by a Hur. Unfortunately it is necessary to record this year the escape of 12 Hurs from the Settlements in the Nawabshah district, 6 have been arrested but 7 including one who escaped last year are still at large, in spite of the offer of rewards for their re-capture. A similar escape was made by 11 Hurs in the Thar and Parkar district of whom 9 have been arrested and prosecuted, 7 have been convicted and 2 are undergoing trial. The system of deporting the most dangerous Hurs to Visapur has had a most remarkable effect in checking their lawless propensities and calming the districts in which they live. The policy of

deportation of Hurs to Visapur and their release has been discussed in the Commissioner's No. 214-Confl. of 6/17th April 1918. The fears of the District Superintendents that any relaxation of the policy would lead to a fresh outbreak are well founded.

Of the 10 true dacoities during the year, only one was of a serious character. It was committed in February 1917 by a gang of Pathans from outside the Upper Sind Frontier district with some local assistance, but all the dacoits were tried and convicted.

Excluded cases.

6. Cases struck off as false during the year numbered 2,704 as compared with 2,689 for the last year.

479 complaints were declared to be maliciously false, and 91 prosecution were undertaken against the persons responsible for making them. Of these prosecutions 26 ended in conviction, 22 in discharge or acquittal, and 43 were pending. These figures cannot be considered satisfactory.

Section 250, Criminal Procedure Code, was made use of in 83 cases out of 479 declared to be maliciously false, as against 90 in 1916. This is not satisfactory even though the amount awarded as compensation was Rs. 2,985 as against Rs. 2,062 in 1916. The subordinate magistrates in spite of repeated warnings and circulars seem to be unwilling to take the responsibility of such action. It is action outside the ordinary routine and requires some initiative, a trait in which subordinate magistrates are too often lacking. Only the personal attention of District and Sub-divisional Magistrates will bring about the enforcement of this section and the repression of malicious complaints.

7. Including those pending from the previous year, the total number of Indian Penal Code cases amounted to 11,430. Of the 7,380 classed as true 2,375 or 32·2 per cent. ended in conviction, while for the past two years the percentage stood at 34·5 and 33·4 in 1915 and 1916, respectively. It will be observed that whilst there is not much difference between the percentage on totals under the Indian Penal Code and class VI, there has nevertheless been a deterioration in the work of the police under classes I and II, serious offences against the public tranquility, etc., and persons. The decrease in the percentage of conviction is marked in the Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Upper Sind Frontier districts and is attributed by the District Magistrate in Hyderabad district to the poor cases put up by the investigating police officers, and in the Upper Sind Frontier district to the increasing tendency to compromise except in cases where death is caused. The prosecuting staff in the Hyderabad district is admittedly inadequate, as was reported last year, but it is hoped that by the creation of the appointment of a new prosecuting Inspector and Sub-Inspectors for the Nawabshah district and an additional prosecuting Sub-Inspector for the Hyderabad district, as proposed in Mr. Curry's report forwarded with the Commissioner's No. 13, dated the 9th January 1918, the percentage of convictions will improve.

The results of conviction in Salt, Excise and Opium cases as compared to the number of cases tried is very satisfactory.

The number of undetected cases as compared with real cases for disposal is 52·09, and this shows no tendency to improvement. Almost all the districts are lacking in detective machinery. The Deputy Inspector-General of Police is being addressed on the subject. The Commissioner hopes that the improvement in the prospects of policemen proposed in his reorganisation scheme, will lead to a higher standard of ability among the police generally.

8. There has been a decrease in the recovery of stolen property. The percentage of property recovered shows a slight fall as compared with last year, *i.e.*, from 35·6 in 1916 to 34·3 in 1917. The percentage of complainants who received back their stolen property was however slightly higher than last year.

Habitual crime.

9. The number of prosecutions under chapter VIII decreased by 428 during the year or over 30 per cent. The number ordered to furnish security was 604 as against 780 of

the previous year. 149 persons out of the 604 convicted were released on security and 455 were sent to prison in 1917, as against 183 and 597, respectively, in 1916. The results are satisfactory. Larkana district records the highest number of convictions, and the number discharged in that district has fallen to 18 per cent. as against 40 per cent. last year. On the whole it will be seen that the percentage of persons discharged has fallen from 28 per cent. to 14 per cent. The instructions issued to the magistracy in Sind last year that the wide powers under the chapter should be exercised with caution, and that the object of this branch of the law is preventive rather than punitive, have borne fruit. The District Magistrate, Larkana, reports that the practice of sending up accused in batches for prosecution under chapter VIII has been in existence since 1906-07, and that it will be avoided in future. An important point which has led to the improvement is the close scrutiny of cases under chapter VIII by officers not below the rank of Inspectors.

Proposals for action to be taken against certain criminal tribes in Sind are under consideration, but they are likely to be delayed for some time to allow full enquiries to be made to comply with the formalities required by the Act.

Personal investigation and inspection.

10. The proportion of serious crime personally investigated was practically the same as last year. Of 315 cases returned as serious, the scenes of 121 were visited by the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents and in 69 cases the services of the Deputy Superintendents were utilised. The fact that prompt arrests of the accused are made does not exempt the Superintendent or their Assistants from liability to visit the scenes personally.

106 out of 126 police-stations and 240 out of 345 out-posts were inspected by the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents. In the Sukkur district Mr. Kirkpatrick inspected all the police-stations and out-posts, and his work in this respect deserves special notice. It will be noticed that in the Karachi district not more than half the out-posts in charge of the Superintendent of Police could be inspected owing to Mr. McCulloch's absence on leave. His successor, Mr. Curry, was detained in head-quarters by confidential work. The Commissioner accepts the reasons given by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for the high proportion of unvisited police-stations and out-posts in the Larkana, Thar and Parkar and Sind Railways districts but he would reiterate the remarks made in last year's review that the services of the Deputies should be utilized more freely when the Superintendents are unable to do this work.

Pending cases.

11. It is unsatisfactory to note that there has been an increase in the cases pending before the police and the magistracy as compared with last year. The increase is principally in Hyderabad and Nawabshah districts. The reasons advanced by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police that the cases pending were returned to the police for further enquiry shows the need of careful investigation by the police at the initial stages. The attention of the District Magistrates is being drawn to the increase in the number of pending cases before the Magistrates and the Commissioner agrees with the District Superintendent of Police, Larkana, that delays in the disposal of cases very materially affect the efficiency of the police.

The percentage of convictions to cases tried in Sessions Courts stands at 66·4—a decrease of about 2½ per cent. compared with last year. This decrease will, it is hoped, be remedied by the creation of the posts of additional prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.

Internal administration.

12. There has been a decrease in the total number of punishments inflicted on officers and men compared with the figures of the last year as well as with the average of the last 3 years. It has fallen from 634 (in 1916) and 623 (average of last 3 years) to 548 in the year under report. The following figures disclose remarkable

variations both between districts and from year to year:—

Name of district.	Percentage of punishments on total strength.		
	1915.	1916.	1917.
Karachi	13	11	8
Hyderabad	7	4	6
Sukkur	17	14	7
Larkana	6	9	8
Thar and Parkar	5	8	6
Upper Sind Frotier	17	18	22
Nawabshah	9	11	7
Riverain	18	25	6
Railways	11	11	25

As compared with the preceding year the total number of punishments shows a total decrease of 86.

There has been a steady and continuous increase in the rewards during recent years. The Commissioner is glad to notice both these signs. Perpetual fault-finding, censures and petty punishments cannot but depress a force that works in conditions of great difficulty and is perpetually subjected to criticisms and attacks that are seldom fair and often malicious. An indiscriminate use of rewards may possibly relax discipline, but in the present circumstances encouragement to work is of preeminent importance.

Health of the force.

13. During the year under review, the general health of the force was worse than during the previous year, the percentage of admission into hospitals having risen from 47·2 last year to 49·4. This is attributable to heavy rains and a big inundation, which induced malaria, to plague, and to the high prices of commodities. The number of deaths in the force also rose from 90 in 1916 to 97.

Recruitment.

14. Recruitment still continues to be a serious problem partly on account of the drain of men for military service, but principally because wages elsewhere are much higher than in Government service. The number of vacancies in 1917 stood at 364 as against 208 in 1916 and this is the largest number during the quinquennium. Except in Karachi, Upper Sind Frontier, and the Riverain force, the number of vacancies has increased considerably in all the districts in Sind. In Karachi the special local allowances reduced the vacancies from 71 in 1916 to 18 in 1917. In Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier there was little difference but in Hyderabad the vacancies had increased from 9 to 72, in Larkana from 19 to 68, in Thar and Parkar from 42 to 78, and in Nawabshah from 6 to 38. The lesson was clear to all. If policemen are paid a living wage in fair competition with the labour market recruits will be forthcoming, but the glamour of Government service is not sufficient to cover an insufficient pay. The number of resignations in the year under report was 863 as against 513. The war allowance sanctioned for all constables and half the number of head constables in the Rs. 15, 20, 25 grades will afford temporary relief, but no permanent improvement can be expected until a thorough reorganisation on the lines suggested by the Commissioner in his report No. 13 of 9th January 1918 is adopted.

Police building.

15. The Commissioner observes that owing to want of contractors and rise in prices of materials, the Public Works Department have had to surrender nearly Rs. 35,000 from the Major and Minor Works grants. The construction of quarters for constabulary is necessary if recruits of a proper stamp are to be attracted.

16. Both the Sind and Karachi sections of the Criminal Investigation Department have again had to do responsible work, more especially in connection with the land frontier the influx of foreigners; abnormal passport work, and increasing political activities. The question of the unification of the two sections of the Criminal Investigation Department has been dealt with in Mr. Curry's report.

Criminal Investigation Department.

The idea of separating the police force of Karachi town from that of the Karachi district has now been finally adopted, and this proposal is also contained in Mr. Curry's report already submitted to Government.

17. The view which the Commissioner holds of the conditions of the police force in Sind and of the chief problems with which that force has to deal in the maintenance of law and order in this province, has been so recently put before Government in the report to which reference has already been made that repetition would now be superfluous. It is sufficient to say that the position is not satisfactory. The men are underpaid, and are badly housed. Their success in the detection of offences is largely due to the active co-operation of the zamindars of Sind, whose readiness to recognise their public responsibilities in this matter in accordance with the time-honoured traditions of this province is a factor of inestimable benefit to the public welfare. There are indications of a weekening of those traditions, due to the influx of new men amongst landed proprietors. The result will be disastrous for the public peace unless the police force is so re-organised and strengthened as to be able to dispense with the voluntary assistance which has held the country together in the true spirit of self-government.

Salient features.

The Commissioner cordially endorses the commendations bestowed by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police in the concluding paragraph of his report upon the various police officers; and deems himself fortunate in having had the continued support of the sober and ripe judgment and zealous co-operation of Mr. Luck throughout the greater part of the year.

Personal.

The Commissioner's thanks are also due to Mr. Curry for preparing the reorganization scheme in a most thorough, comprehensive, and masterly manner.

H. S. LAWRENCE,
Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE SECRETARY TO
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY.

APPENDICES.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1917

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1)	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	1	...	1	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	1	...	1	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin ...	1	33	...	34	...	16
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to Stamps .	7	...	...	7	...	
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	5	17	...	22	...	6
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	37	147	...	184	1	17
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	80	435	6	509	24	261
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	4	34	...	38	2	7
		Total ...	134	668	6	796	27	308
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	125	441	4	562	3	99
12	307	Attempts at murder ...	12	43	...	55	7	12
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	34	167	...	201	3	51
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	20	90	...	110	26	27
15	377	Unnatural offence	7	40	...	47	7	8
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	10	107	...	117	1	28
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	11	166	...	177	...	47
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	175	1,035	3	1,207	12	559
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	5	37	1	41	2	20
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	113	819	4	928	29	369
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	42	202	4	240	12	74
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	2	11	...	13	2	4
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	50	346	3	393	28	139
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	22	108	...	130	...	45
		Total ...	628	3,612	19	4,221	132	1,482

A—PART I.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAY.

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases. Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1 withdrawn.
...	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	
1	10	4	2	16	1	...	17	1 transferred.
...	...	...	6	6	...	...	6	
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	7	2	1	10	1	...	11	
28	101	7	29	137	22	17	159	1 died; 1 compounded; 2 withdrawn.
75	89	49	10	154	257	41	411	80 non-cognizable; 9 withdrawn; 23 compounded; 1 extradition refused; 1 committed to sessions.
1	25	2	1	28	2	1	30	2 withdrawn.
111	233	65	49	353	285	60	638	80 non-cognizable; 14 withdrawn; 24 compounded; 1 died; 1 extradition refused; 1 transferred; 1 committed to sessions.
135	150	76	87	317	1	...	318	8 transferred; 5 non-cognizable; 1 died; 6 withdrawn 3 lunacy; 5 committed to sessions; 15 jirga.
10	19	4	3	26	...	...	26	1 compounded; 3 withdrawn; 1 committed to sessions; 2 jirga.
45	86	12	3	101	...	...	101	13 non-cognizable; 3 withdrawn; 1 lunacy; 8 committed to sessions; 6 jirga.
19	30	7	1	38	5	1	43	15 non-cognizable; 1 withdrawn; 1 committed to sessions; 1 jirga.
2	13	4	3	30	...	...	30	1 withdrawn.
16	38	...	34	72	5	2	77	1 non-cognizable.
15	108	2	3	113	11	9	124	1 non-cognizable; 1 died; 1 withdrawn; 1 further proceedings stopped.
129	230	299	35	507	132	31	639	333 compounded; 80 non-cognizable; 1 died; 2 transferred; 10 withdrawn; 1 committed to sessions.
10	6	2	1	10	...	...	10	1 compounded; 2 non-cognizable; 1 withdrawn.
118	161	213	32	410	119	19	529	299 compounded; 54 non-cognizable; 2 died; 16 withdrawn; 3 transferred; 1 further proceedings stopped.
43	73	14	18	109	47	5	156	6 non-cognizable; 6 transferred; 9 withdrawn.
2	4	...	1	5	10	3	15	
52	144	22	7	176	175	61	351	27 non-cognizable; 4 compounded; 3 withdrawn; 1 escaped.
24	46	12	2	60	12	5	72	6 non-cognizable; 10 compounded; 2 withdrawn; 1 escaped.
620	1,118	607	230	1,974	517	136	2,491	648 compounded; 210 non-cognizable; 53 withdrawn; 19 transferred; 2 further proceedings stopped; 5 died; 4 lunacy; 24 jirga; 16 committed to sessions; 2 escaped.

STATEMENT A—PART I—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1917

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (Columns 4+5—6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	45	147	3	189	10	17
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398...	Robbery	96	548	26	618	94	125
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	117	464	35	546	18	139
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	38	225	6	257	5	126
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,334	8,928	928	9,334	349	750
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	8	6	...	14	...	...
		Total ...	1,638	10,318	998	10,958	476	1,157
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	24	230	12	242	10	115
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	9	156	2	163	2	44
33	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	1	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	33	387	14	406	12	159
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ...	476	2,957	128	3,305	145	659
		Theft { ordinary ...	1,165	10,820	1,238	10,747	490	2,032
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	138	659	15	817	51	249
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property ...	181	844	7	1,018	20	251
37	419, 420	Cheating ...	100	375	5	470	12	126
38	447, 448, 453 and 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	54	590	90	554	19	214
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	6	19	1	24	1	10
		Total ...	2,115	16,304	1,484	16,935	738	3,571
		Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (Classes I to V) ...	4,548	31,289	2,521	33,316	1,385	6,677
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	1	15	...	16	1	4
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	17	273	50	240	2	58
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	107	1,551	4	1,654	5	133
43	.....	Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911.	19	540	...	559	...	21
		Total ..	144	2,379	54	2,469	8	216
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*4,692	33,668	2,575	35,785	1,393	6,893

NOTES.—(1) Column 4.—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.
(2) Column 8.—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false.
(3) Column 15.—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS—*concluded.*

Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Columns 14+15).	Remarks.
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Columns 6+11+12+13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
63	41	6	52	102	2	...	104	2 non-cognizable ; 2 withdrawn ; 1 jirga.
117	129	18	132	205	32	6	337	16 non-cognizable ; 3 withdrawn ; 3 transferred.
81	17	29	261	342	38	8	380	17 non-cognizable; 3 withdrawn; 1 died; 1 compounded.
35	54	13	24	97	57	14	154	12 non-cognizable ; 2 compounded.
1,536	1,705	214	4,763	7,610	167	63	7,777	32 non-cognizable ; 12 compounded ; 11 withdrawn ; 5 died ; 12 transferred ; 1 dormant.
5	9	...	...	9	...	...	9	
1,837	1,955	280	5,232	8,465	296	91	8,761	79 non-cognizable; 15 compounded; 19 withdrawn ; 15 transferred ; 6 died ; 1 dormant; 1 jirga.
26	28	56	7	103	226	39	329	4 non-cognizable ; 1 withdrawn ; 74 compounded.
5	67	38	6	113	15	6	128	1 non-cognizable ; 48 compounded ; 1 transferred.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32	95	94	13	216	241	45	457	5 non-cognizable ; 122 compounded ; 1 withdrawn ; 1 transferred.
377	841	160	1,059	2,188	157	72	2,345	12 non-cognizable ; 1 escaped ; 2 died ; 4 withdrawn ; 1 lunacy ; 30 transferred ; 1 dormant ; 1 committed to sessions.
1,256	3,777	195	2,931	8,141	656	341	8,797	1 escaped ; 68 non-cognizable ; 9 withdrawn ; 64 transferred ; 1 died.
128	267	22	98	402	306	64	708	4 non-cognizable ; 11 withdrawn ; 2 transferred.
104	510	46	35	638	119	60	757	7 non-cognizable ; 6 withdrawn ; 11 transferred ; 1 committed to sessions ; 1 died.
69	190	16	52	263	130	17	393	6 non-cognizable ; 10 withdrawn ; 1 transferred ; 2 died ; 2 lunacy.
43	127	120	31	368	838	143	1,206	15 non-cognizable ; 155 compounded ; 3 withdrawn.
3	8	...	2	11	1	...	12	
1,980	5,720	599	4,208	12,011	2,207	697	14,218	112 non-cognizable ; 155 compounded ; 6 died ; 43 withdrawn ; 108 transferred ; 1 dormant ; 2 committed to sessions ; 2 escaped ; 3 lunacy.
4,580	9,121	1,645	9,732	23,019	3,546	1,029	26,565	486 non-cognizable ; 130 withdrawn ; 964 compounded ; 18 died ; 1 extradition refused ; 144 transferred ; 19 committed to sessions ; 7 lunacy ; 2 further proceedings stopped ; 25 jirga ; 2 dormant ; 4 escaped.
2	7	1	1	9	11	5	20	
23	131	7	18	206	160	126	366	4 non-cognizable ; 2 withdrawn ; 3 compounded ; 1 transferred.
106	1,321	48	36	1,409	2,697	2,361	4,106	2 non-cognizable ; 2 died ; 3 transferred ; 5 withdrawn.
35	490	11	2	503	484	449	987	2 compounded ; 3 withdrawn.
166	1,949	67	57	2,127	3,352	2,941	5,479	6 non-cognizable ; 5 compounded ; 2 died ; 4 transferred ; 10 withdrawn.
4,746	11,070	1,712	9,789	25,146	6,898	3,970	32,044	492 non-cognizable ; 140 withdrawn ; 969 compounded, 20 died ; 1 extradition refused ; 148 transferred ; 19 committed to sessions ; 2 further proceedings stopped ; 7 lunacy ; 25 jirga ; 2 dormant ; 4 escaped.

*Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement A, Part I, for 1916 :—

Northern Division	..	+ 59 cases of the previous year again taken up this year.
Central Division	..	+ 50 cases of the previous year again taken up this year.
Southern Division	..	+ 48 previous year's undetected cases detected during the year.
Sind	..	+ 221 cases—difference not explained.
Railways	..	+ 3 cases of the B. B. & C. I. Railway disposed of in 1916 were again brought to trial.
Total	...	+ 381 cases.

J. B. JENKINS,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1917

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.								
1	115, 117, 118, 119	... Abetment of cognizable offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1)	... Cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	...	10	...	...	10	...	10
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138	... Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin	1	32	3	...	30	12	18
4	255 to 263-A	Offences relating to Stamps ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489-A to 489-D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216-A ...	Harbouring an offender	3	26	1	...	19	11	8
8	224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice.	26	182	...	...	179	132	47
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	351	2,036	43	17	1,658	581	1,077
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	5	39	2	...	41	27	14
		Total ...	386	2,326	49	17	1,938	764	1,174
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*								
11	302, 303, 396	Murder	238	576	14	...	574	252	322
12	307	Attempts at murder...	14	67	5	...	57	30	27
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	97	299	5	...	259	140	119
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	11	76	2	...	72	33	39
15	377	Unnatural offence	3	43	...	...	43	28	15
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	5	68	2	...	61	45	16
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	9	140	7	...	129	109	20
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	273	1,497	24	...	1,408	387	1,021
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	31	1	...	21	8	13
20	324, 327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt	233	1,325	56	...	1,251	267	984
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	63	403	17	...	333	124	209
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion	...	12	...	...	12	6	6
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine...	58	488	9	...	440	202	238
24	304-A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	19	107	3	...	91	51	40
		Total ...	1,024	5,132	145	...	4,751	1,682	3,069
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*								
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	86	370	16	...	300	163	137
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	53	404	17	...	359	218	141
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	37	140	9	...	143	34	109
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	15	183	10	...	165	76	89

A—PART II.

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS.

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases.			Remarks.
		Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	10 compounded and withdrawn.
...	...	1	...	1	
...	...	1	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	9	2	...	2	
20	24	27	19	7	4 non-cognizable; 2 compounded and withdrawn; 1 transferred.
5	467	1,667	233	1,371	180 non-cognizable; 162 compounded and withdrawn; 12 transferred, died lunatics, escaped, etc. 10 extradition refused.
...	1	2	1	1	3 compounded and withdrawn.
25	501	1,701	254	1,383	184 non-cognizable; 177 compounded and withdrawn; 13 transferred, died, lunatics, escaped, etc. 10 extradition refused.
23	200	1	...	1	16 non-cognizable; 23 compounded and withdrawn; 10 transferred, died, lunatics, escaped, etc.; 32 jirga; 2 approved.
4	17	...	...	...	1 non-cognizable; 4 compounded and withdrawn; 1 transferred; 7 jirga.
3	88	...	...	...	44 non-cognizable; 18 compounded and withdrawn; 8 jirga.
...	12	13	2	11	1 non-cognizable; 1 compounded; 1 jirga.
...	3	...	...	...	1 compounded.
...	10	7	2	5	
...	11	10	9	1	1 compounded; 2 transferred, died, etc.
10	223	334	64	268	110 non-cognizable; 756 compounded and withdrawn; 5 transferred, died, lunatics, escaped, etc.
...	10	...	...	...	4 compounded and withdrawn.
13	185	291	32	244	54 non-cognizable; 716 compounded and withdrawn; 11 transferred, died, lunatics, escaped, etc.; 1 extradition refused.
10	110	146	8	132	52 compounded and withdrawn; 6 transferred, died, lunatics, escaped, etc.
...	...	32	9	18	
3	65	349	95	247	29 non-cognizable; 13 compounded and withdrawn; 3 transferred, died, lunatics, escaped, etc.
...	18	14	5	7	12 non-cognizable; 12 compounded and withdrawn; 2 transferred, died, etc.
66	952	1,197	226	934	267 non-cognizable; 1,601 compounded and withdrawn; 40 transferred, died, lunatics, escaped, etc.; 1 extradition refused; 48 jirga; 2 approved.
6	123	24	...	24	6 non-cognizable; 14 compounded and withdrawn; 11 transferred, died, lunatics, escaped, etc.; 10 jirga.
10	56	92	17	75	11 non-cognizable; 5 compounded and withdrawn; 14 transferred, died, lunatics, escaped, etc.
4	20	84	15	69	4 non-cognizable; 3 compounded and withdrawn; 1 transferred.
5	13	98	16	82	10 non-cognizable; 4 compounded and withdrawn.

STATEMENT A—PART II—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1917

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—concluded.							
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	527	4,234	92	1	3,984	2,734	1,250
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	53	153	...	...	69	59	10
		Total ...	771	5,484	144	1	5,020	3,284	1,736
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*							
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	25	294	1	...	291	42	249
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	5	176	3	...	162	86	76
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	30	471	4	...	453	128	325
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*							
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	197	1,792	22	...	1,768	1,138	630
		{ ordinary	492	7,079	125	3	6,738	5,139	1,599
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	60	459	11	1	445	298	147
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	158	1,084	31	3	1,043	684	359
37	419, 420	Cheating	109	352	3	...	385	243	142
38	447, 448, 453 and 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	47	607	4	...	590	162	428
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	2	22	...	...	22	13	9
		Total ...	1,065	11,395	196	7	10,991	7,677	3,314
		Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (Classes I to V) ...	3,276	24,808	538	25	23,153	13,535	9,618
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*							
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	15	2	...	10	8	2
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	2	213	1	...	200	151	49
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	174	2,545	26	...	2,475	2,127	348
43	.....	Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911...	20	565	...	...	551	522	29
		Total ...	196	3,338	29	...	3,236	2,808	428
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*3,472	28,146	567	25	26,389	16,343	10,046

NOTE.—Columns 13 to 15.—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

*Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 12 of Statement A, Part II, for 1916:—

Northern Division ..	+ 3 persons	{ + 4 persons erroneously omitted last year have been included this year. { — 1 person erroneously shown as pending has been omitted this year.
Central Division ..	+ 4 persons	shown as pending last year were transferred during the year.
Sind ..	+ 48 persons	{ — 1 person shown as pending last year has been omitted this year. { + 49 persons of previous years were brought to trial during the year.
Total ...	+ 55 persons.	

FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND RAILWAYS—*concluded.*

Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrates' Cases. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Remarks.
11	12	13	14	15	16
49	628	329	96	216	33 non-cognizable; 36 compounded and withdrawn; 23 transferred, died, lunatics, escaped, etc.
...	135	...	...	...	2 compounded and withdrawn; 2 transferred, died, etc.
74	975	627	144	466	64 non-cognizable; 64 compounded and withdrawn; 51 transferred, died, lunatics, escaped, etc.; 10 jirga.
3	22	538	48	482	5 non-cognizable; 159 compounded and withdrawn.
...	15	35	8	27	1 non-cognizable; 50 compounded and withdrawn.
...	1	...	...	...	
3	38	573	56	509	6 non-cognizable; 209 compounded and withdrawn.
53	177	262	101	167	18 non-cognizable; 5 compounded and withdrawn; 4 transferred, died, lunatics, escaped, etc.
65	626	1,374	512	829	41 non-cognizable; 39 compounded and withdrawn; 38 transferred, died, lunatics, escaped, etc.
3	58	439	70	343	3 non-cognizable; 13 compounded and withdrawn; 1 transferred.
13	123	128	71	56	25 non-cognizable; 3 compounded and withdrawn; 17 transferred, died, lunatics, escaped, etc.
15	65	200	21	179	4 non-cognizable; 17 compounded and withdrawn; 4 transferred, died, lunatics, escaped, etc.
1	44	2,172	247	1,885	16 non-cognizable; 290 compounded and withdrawn.
...	2	2	...	2	
179	1,095	4,577	1,022	3,460	107 non-cognizable; 367 compounded and withdrawn; 64 transferred, died, lunatics, escaped, etc.
347	3,561	8,675	1,702	6,752	628 non-cognizable; 2,418 compounded and withdrawn; 168 transferred, died, lunatics, escaped, etc.; 11 extradition refused; 2 approved; 58 jirga.
...	3	28	6	22	
1	13	238	175	62	4 compounded and withdrawn; 1 transferred.
7	182	3,721	3,007	698	29 non-cognizable; 44 compounded and withdrawn; 7 transferred, died, lunatics, escaped, etc.
3	31	471	428	35	1 non-cognizable; 5 compounded and withdrawn; 2 transferred, died, etc.
11	229	4,458	3,616	817	30 non-cognizable; 53 componnded and withdrawn; 10 transferred, died, lunatics, escaped, etc.
358	3,790	13,133	5,318	7,569	658 non-cognizable; 2,471 compounded and withdrawn; 178 transferred, died lunatics, escaped, etc.; 58 jirga; 2 approved; 11 extradition refused.

J. B. JENKINS,
for Inspector-General of Police

STATEMENT B—PART I.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1917 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Serial Number.	Law	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Sections of I. P. Code.											
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	120B (1) and 120B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*											
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225*a*, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	53	476	529	17	24	172	280	35	...	...	1 dormant.
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants...	5	57	62	4	...	21	23	14	...	...	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	52	502	554	13	23	211	228	79	...	...	6.
7	465 to 477*a* ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	7	48	55	9	1	21	10	13	...	...	1 committed to Sessions.
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	6	62	68	...	...	23	39	6	...	...	1.
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	2	3	5	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	
10	149, 153*a* to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	18	562	580	4	8	91	468	8	...	...	1; 1 transferred.
		Total ...	113	1,710	1,853	47	56	540	1,052	155	...	...	8; 1 dormant; 1 committed to Sessions; 1 transferred.
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*											
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage... ...	...	5	5	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12a	376	Rape by the husband ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	5	5	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*											
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	8	74	82	33	2	28	11	6	...	...	2 committed to Sessions.
		Total ...	8	74	82	33	2	28	11	6	...	...	2 committed to Sessions.
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*											
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	...	14	14	2	8	3	1	...	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 .	Criminal force	42	1,330	1,372	393	631	233	105	20	...	...	2.
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	87	87	...	53	17	17	...	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	326	13,473	13,799	2,234	7,415	2,657	1,121	372	1	3	11.
		Total ...	368	14,904	15,272	2,629	8,097	2,910	1,244	392	1	3	13.
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*											
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	5	155	160	55	4	77	16	8	...	...	
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	24	411	435	114	9	170	116	27	...	...	2.
20	426, 427, 434 .	Mischief (simple)	71	2,430	2,501	519	1,111	559	237	75	...	...	4.
		Total ...	100	2,996	3,096	688	1,123	806	369	110	...	...	6.

STATEMENT B—PART I—*Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1917 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways*—concluded.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 250, 333, 345 & 494, C.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Class VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*											
21	298	Offences against religion	...	5	5	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	1	5	6	...	1	4	1	...	...	...	
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	187	1,428	1,565	325	610	425	77	128	...	...	3.
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	7	223	230	48	80	64	17	21	...	...	
25	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	118	3,301	3,509	863	1,397	847	323	77	...	...	4.
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	35	533	568	8	45	63	445	7	...	...	1.
27	294a ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (c), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	4	200	204	6	2	36	146	14	...	...	
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	1	20	21	2	10	2	7	...	...	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	12	69	81	12	9	25	23	12	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	20	326	346	32	101	141	48	21	...	...	
		Total ...	335	6,290	6,525	1,296	2,257	1,613	1,089	260	...	...	8.
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police:		1,920	45,851	47,771	408	5,366	3,607	35,544	2,843	2	...	8; 3 dormant.
		Total ...	1,920	45,851	47,771	408	5,366	3,607	35,544	2,843	2	...	8; 3 dormant.
		Grand Total ...	*2,874	71,742	74,616	5,101	10,901	9,508	39,312	8,786	8	3	43; 4 dormant; 3 committed to Sessions; 1 transferred.

Note.—The total in column 6 should correspond with the total of columns 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

*Explanation of difference between column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for the year 1916 and column 4 of the same statement for 1917.

2,961 Figure in column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for the year 1916.

Northern Division	...	+	1 cognizable case of last year disposed of this year as a non-cognizable case.
Central Division	...	+	7 cases (+3 cases transferred ; +6 cases of previous year again brought on file ; —2 cases committed to Sessions.
Southern Division	...	+	2 cases erroneously not shown last year have been taken on file this year.
Sind	...	+	3 cases—difference not explained.
			2,874 cases.

J. B. JENKINS,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—PART II.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1917 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)	
		Sections of I. P. Code.														
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	2	...	.....	2	...	...	2	100·	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	2	...	.....	2	...	...	2	100·	...	...	...	...	
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*														
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225*a*, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice .	121	852	16	4	985	5	333	556	64·05	68	20	...	...	
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	10	76	5	.....	91	...	31	40	49·38	20	...	...	...	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	81	545	21	11	636	13	271	245	43·28	84	21	...	...	2 committed to Sessions.
7	465 to 477*a* ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	23	69	...	5	87	3	44	19	27·53	18	1	...	...	2 committed to Sessions.
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	8	65	8	1	80	...	30	42	57·53	8	...	...	...	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	3	2	...	.....	5	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	
10	149, 153*a* to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	54	2,208	98	.....	2,360	3	600	1,668	72·33	74	15	...	...	
		Total ...	300	3,817	148	21	4,244	24	1,313	2,574	64·91	272	57	...	...	4 committed to Sessions.
		Class II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*														
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage	...	11	...	.....	11	...	6	5	45·45	...	...	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12*a*	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	11	...	.....	11	...	6	5	45·45	...	...	...	...	
		Class III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*														
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	30	142	3	.....	175	37	87	22	15·17	21	8	...	...	
		Total ...	30	142	3	.....	175	37	87	22	15·17	21	8	...	...	
		Class IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*														
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	65	...	.....	65	...	18	1	1·53	...	46	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	135	2,245	4	13	2,371	290	659	171	7·60	52	1,199	...	...	
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation .	...	172	...	.....	172	...	36	26	15·11	...	110	...	...	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	1,101	29,412	97	282	30,328	3,095	8,471	2,050	6·94	833	15,874	2	...	
		Total ...	1,236	31,894	101	295	32,036	3,385	9,184	2,248	7·02	890	17,229	2	...	
		Class V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*														
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating	8	171	...	2	177	16	120	24	14·03	7	10	...	...	
19	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	48	509	16	4	569	43	312	155	29·52	44	15	...	...	
20	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	197	5,448	57	68	5,634	402	1,571	446	8·10	276	2,939	...	...	
		Total ...	253	6,128	73	74	6,380	461	2,003	625	10·07	327	2,964	...	...	

STATEMENT B—PART II—*Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1917 for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways—continued.*

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
				On complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	14(c)	
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*														
21	298	Offences against religion ...	...	45	...	...	45	...	40	2	4·44	...	3	...	...	
22	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	1	11	...	.....	12	...	5	1	9·09	...	6	...	...	
23	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	458	3,126	6	51	3,539	225	1,215	147	4·69	329	1,623	...	...	
24	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	27	512	...	21	518	24	194	27	5·27	55	218	...	...	
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	277	5,558	52	102	5,785	459	1,936	493	8·87	226	2,036	...	...	
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	54	594	26	2	672	2	115	543	87·58	11	1	...	...	
27	294a	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	23	554	5	8	574	14	159	366	65·47	25	11	...	...	
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	1	21	...	.....	22	1	2	9	42·85	...	10	...	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	52	248	2	2	300	25	101	93	37·20	59	22	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	22	319	...	4	337	23	145	48	16·04	18	103	...	...	
		Total ...	915	10,988	91	190	11,804	833	3,911	1,734	15·65	723	4,633	...	...	
	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.		2,004	53,209	1,089	506	56,395	1,089	5,746	40,832	75·20	2,912	5,816	...	...	12 dormant.
		Total ...	2,004	53,209	1,088	506	56,395	1,089	5,746	40,832	75·20	2,912	5,816	...	...	12 dormant.
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*5,338	106,191	1,504	1,086	111,947	5,799	22,250	48,042	44·60	5,145	30,707	2	...	4 committed to Sessions; 12 dormant.

*Explanation of difference between the total of columns 7 and 13 of Statement B, Part II, for 1916 and column 4 of this statement :—

5,339 Total of figures in columns 7 and 13 of Statement B, Part II, for 1916.

Northern Division + 1 person shown as cognizable last year disposed of this year as concerned in a non-cognizable case.

Central Division — 4 persons (−6 persons committed to Sessions. +2 persons transferred.)

−4

Sind +2 persons — difference not explained.

Total ... 5,338 persons.

J. B. JENKINS,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT C.

Property Stolen and Recovered for the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1917.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Theft ... (a) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	5,287	2,508	47·43	8,61,799 0 0	2,15,292 0 0	24·98
1. Theft ... (b) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	556	...	.....	40,418 0 0	...
1. Theft ... (c) Other thefts ...	9,140	5,408	59·16	5,60,406 0 0	2,71,752 0 0	48·49
2. Robbery. (a) Dacoity ...	82	51	62·19	52,710 0 0	19,526 0 0	37·04
2. Robbery. (b) Other robbery .	245	139	56·73	28,079 0 0	7,817 0 0	27·83
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	295	173	58·64	40,632 0 0	20,203 0 0	49·72
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	42	17	40·47	3,548 0 0	1,582 0 0	44·58
(a) Murder	2	1	50·	4,385 0 0	302 0 0	6·88
(b) Kidnapping	5	1	20·	252 0 0	8 0 0	3·17
(c) Post Office Act	1	...	...	5 0 0	.....	...
Total ...	15,099	8,854	58·64	15,51,816 0 0	5,76,900 0 0	37·17
B.—Non-cognizable.						
5. Extortion	20	3	15·	588 0 0	42 0 0	7·14
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	90	48	53·33	5,653 0 0	3,442 0 0	60·88
Total ...	110	51	46·36	6,241 0 0	3,484 0 0	55·82

(1) Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct Magistrate's cognizable cases :—

Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7.
Rs. 43,085	Rs. 17,000	39·45

(2) Rs. 63,935 worth of property was recovered during the year, out of the property stolen in previous years.
(3) Rs. 33,667 worth of property was recovered by the Districts and Railway Police in this Presidency during the year, out of the property stolen outside the jurisdiction of the respective districts and railways.
(4) Value of property stolen in 2,469 cases pending at the beginning of the year, Rs. 4,45,143.
(5) Value of property stolen in 3,008 cases pending at the close of the year, Rs. 5,24,904..
(6) Value of property recovered in 1,456 cases pending at the close of the year, Rs. 94,893.

J. B. JENKINS,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police for the Bombay

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
									Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Northern Division.	1. Ahmedabad	...	1	1	1	5	36	3	242	...	1	1,262	..	11	1,563
	2. Broach	...	1	...	1	3	14	...	95	...	1	476	...	3	594
	3. Kaira	...	1	1	1	3	23	...	121	...	1	627	...	8	786
	4. Panch Mahals	...	1	...	1	4	26	...	133	...	5	674	...	8	852
	5. Surat ...	...	1	...	1	3	20	...	142	...	2	772	...	10	951
	6. Thána	...	1	1	1	6	35	1	181	...	...	913	...	...	1,139
	Total ...	...	6	3	6	24	154	4	914	...	10	4,724	...	40	5,885
Central Division.	7. Ahmednagar	...	1	1	1	6	45	1	180	...	1	870	...	4	1,110
	8. East Khándesh ...	...	1	1	1	6	37	...	180	...	5	923	...	21	1,175
	9. West Khándesh ...	..	1	...	1	5	32	...	163	...	3	779	...	20	1,004
	10. Násik	...	1	1	1	5	44	...	180	...	1	967	...	3	1,203
	11. Poona	...	1	1	2	7	46	12	260	...	6	1,465	...	6	1,806
	12. Sátára	....	1	1	2	5	40	...	178	...	1	940	...	4	1,167
	13. Sholápur	...	1	1	1	5	33	...	122	...	1	670	...	3	837
	Total ...	...	7	6	9	39	277	13	1,258	...	18	6,614	...	61	8,302
Southern Division.	14. Belgaum	...	1	1	1	5	36	1	146	...	1	781	...	5	978
	15. Bijápur	...	1	...	1	5	41	...	149	...	1	750	...	3	951
	16. Dhárwár	...	1	1	1	5	43	...	176	...	1	979	...	6	1,213
	17. Kánara	..	1	...	1	4	23	...	119	...	...	597	...	...	745
	18. Kolába	...	1	...	1	3	21	...	96	...	...	498	...	...	620
	19. Ratnágiri	...	1	...	1	4	26	....	128	...	...	661	...	...	821
	Total ...	...	6	2	6	26	190	1	814	...	3	4,266	...	14	5,328
Sind.	20. Riverain	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	7	3	5	41	6	7	75
	21. Karáchi	..	1	1	2	8	35	9	184	15	57	1,195	...	162	1,669
	22. Hyderabad	...	1	...	1	4	25	...	151	...	34	725	...	131	1,072
	23. Sukkur	...	1	...	1	6	33	...	141	...	34	746	...	87	1,049
	24. Lárkána	...	1	...	2	5	27	...	109	...	46	519	...	154	863
	25. Thar and Párkar ...	...	1	...	1	4	22	...	73	...	61	255	...	297	714
	26. Upper Sind Frontier ..	...	1	...	1	3	15‖	...	65	...	38	245	...	167	535
	27. Nawábshah	...	1	...	1	2	19	...	62	...	29	234	...	114	462
	Total ...	...	7	1	10	33	180	9	792	18	304	3,960	6	1,119	6,439
Railways.	28. G. I. P. Railway ...	...	1	1	...	4	19	5	76	...	...	406	...	...	512
	29. M. & S. M. Railway ...	...	...†	...†	...	3	11	1	46	...	...	251	...	...	312
	30. B. B. & C. I. Railway...	...	1	...	...	5	21	4	100	...	...	433	...	...	564
	31. Sind Railways	...	1	...	...	3	14	3	65	...	...	273	...	...	359
	Total ...	...	3	1	...	15	65	13	287	...	...	1,363	...	...	1,747
Administrative Offices.	32. Inspector-General of Police	1	1	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	33. Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	34. Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	35. Dy. Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	1	1	...	...	11	25	...	18	...	...	40	...	...	96
	36. Dy. Inspector-General of Police for Sind ..	1	...	1	...	3	8	...	8	...	...	3	...	...	24
	37. Principal, Police Training School, Násik.	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	3	...	...	10	...	...	19
	38. Gazetted officers serving elsewhere in the Presidency, on deputation, etc., *vide* foot-note ...	1	8	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31‡
	Total ...	6	10	17	6	18	37	...	29	...	...	53	...	...	176
	Grand Total ...	6	39§	30	37¶	155	903	40	4,094	18	335	20,980	6	1,234	27,877*
	Dangs ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	5	...	...	19	...	...	24
Temporary and additional Police.	Northern Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	43	...	...	61
	Central Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	112	...	3	131
	Southern Division ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	55	...	...	63
	Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rys, in the Presy. proper...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	24	...	...	26
	Administrative Offices ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	35	...	...	234	...	3	284

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the sanctioned force but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

† The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway, hold charge of M. & S. M. Railway also.

§ The total of columns 3 and 4 comes to 69 which represents the sanctioned strength of 36 Superintendents and 33 Assistant Superintendents of Police.

¶ This includes two temporary additional Deputy Superintendents in Sind.

‖ One of these officers is a veterinary officer.

‡ This figure includes 4 officers serving in the City of Bombay, 4 in Agencies, 1 at Aden, 17 on Military duty, and 5 vacancies among Assistant Superintendents of Police. In the Armament Return for the Presidency Proper 22 Gazetted officers are shown as serving in Sind and 16 on Military duty whereas the figures should be 21 and 17 respectively.

*The total sanctioned strength for the Presidency Proper as shown in the Armament Return is 21,086 inclusive of the Dangs, whereas that shown in this statement exclusive of Sind and inclusive of the Dangs strength comes to 21,079. The difference of 7 is explained as under:—

6 Sub-Inspectors referred to in remark 'B' of the Armament Return of the Presidency Proper form part of the district strength where there is a corresponding number of vacancies.

In the Armament Return referred to above the reduction of 7 men from Broach is accounted for (*vide* remarks 'D' against Head Constables and Constables). The sanctioned reduction is of 8 men but as 1 man could not be absorbed his reduction was not shown there. For the purposes of sanctioned strength the full reduction is shown in this statement.

D.

Presidency, including Sind and Railways, for the year 1917.

Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.	Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police force.
								To area.	To population.		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
...	...	...	3,824	827,809	302,794	24	20	2·44	529·62	1,459	0·93
...	...	...	1,468	306,717	63,738	8	15	2·47	513·35	423	0·71
...	...	...	1,596	691,744	108,026	14	17	2·03	880·08	1,696	2·15
...	...	...	2,545	398,131	39,216	15	26	2·98	467·28	647	·76
...	...	...	1,651	854,109	148,994	13	23	1·74	687·80	509	·54
...	...	...	3,576	882,309	98,163	22	37	3·13	774·63	1,670	1·47
...	...	...	14,660	3,760,819	760,931	96	138	2·49	639·05	6,404	1·08
...	...	...	6,613	945,305	109,913	24	23	6·41	916·58	845	·76
...	...	...	4,551	1,034,886	214,289	22	43	3·87	880·75	1,073	·92
...	...	...	5,439	580,723	75,486	16	43	5·36	583·64	645	·64
...	...	...	5,940	905,030	71,304	31	30	4·93	751·68	1,569	1·30
...	...	...	5,349	1,071,512	225,295	25	32	3·28	656·	2,546	1·40
...	...	...	4,988	1,081,278	81,455	28	15	4·27	926·54	1,149	·98
...	...	...	4,541	768,330	571,007	18	14	5·43	917·96	948	1·13
...	...	...	37,421	6,387,064	1,348,749	164	200	4·50	769·34	8,775	1·05
...	...	...	4,649	943,820	73,143	22	26	4·73	960·	966	·98
...	...	...	5,690	862,973	109,564	20	34	6·70	907·43	653	·68
...	...	...	4,604	1,026,005	193,021	21	31	3·79	845·84	1,341	1·11
...	...	...	3,945	430,548	36,377	15	26	5·29	577·92	421	·56
...	...	...	2,131	594,166	61,840	12	18	3·43	558·33	667	1·07
...	...	...	3,998	1,203,638	98,157	17	23	4·86	1,466·06	580	·70
...	...	...	25,017	5,061,150	572,102	107	158	4·69	949·91	4,628	·86
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	15	...	...	121	1·61
...	...	...	11,971	521,721	174,892	19	73	7·17	312·59	2,015	1·21
...	...	...	4,418	612,039	101,899	16	28	4·12	570·40	1,970	1·84
...	...	...	5,585	573,913	109,136	21	33	5·32	547·10	1,298	1·24
...	...	...	5,053	660,879	35,770	15	68	5·86	765·79	1,902	2·21
...	...	...	13,637	433,398	8,835	21	36	19·10	607·	651	·91
...	...	...	2,644	263,007	11,361	9	32	4·94	491·60	539	1·01
...	...	...	3,867	448,478	10,013	13	28	8·37	970·73	1,192	2·58
...	...	...	47,175	3,513,43	451,906	117	313	7·32	545·64	9,688	1·50
			Miles.								
...	...	...	958	...	...	9	25	1·87	...	743	1·45
...	...	...	727·75	...	...	6	20	2·31	...	209	·66
...	...	...	1,160	...	...	10	48	2·05	...	584	1·04
...	...	...	993	...	...	9	39	2·70	...	843	2·35
...	...	...	3,838·75	...	...	34	128	2·19	...	2,379	1·36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	Sq. miles. 124,273 Ry. miles. 3,838·75	18,722,468	3,133,688	518	932	Districts *5.16 Railways 2·19	*726	31,874	*1·23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

¶ This figure is exclusive of Rs. 2,35,313 on account of the cost of Scriptory Staff. The cost is for the financial year 1917-18.

*These percentages are struck after deducting from the figure in column 16, 1,486 Constables in the Presidency Proper, and 3 Sub-Inspectors and 601 policemen in Sind still to be recruited to complete the sanctioned cadre.

J. B. JENKINS,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for

Range.	District.	Total Strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Sanctioned. Men.	Actual. Officers.	Actual. Men.	Armament of the Force. Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.	Punishments. Dismissed. Officers.	Dismissed. Men.	Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Officers.	Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal. Men.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Police Act. Officers.	Under Police Act. Men.	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code. Men.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Officers.	Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code. Men.	Other Offences. Officers.	Other Offences. Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Northern Division.	1. Ahmedabad...	44	1,516	45	1,226	66	304	8	...	9	...	183	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
	2. Broach	17	575	17	410	30	212	17	...	...	...	21	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	3. Kaira	26	757	28	673	34	309	35	...	2	1	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	4. Panch Mahals	30	820	30	663	60	†396	4	...	4	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	5. Surat	23	926	25	730	40	304	3	...	6	...	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	6. Thána	42	1,094	33	882	40	397	35	...	1	1	31	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Total ...	182	5,688	181	4,584	270	1,98	102	...	22	2	479	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	24
Central Division.	7. Ahmednagar	52	1,055	45	901	43	405	7	...	2	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	8. East Khándesh	43	1,129	38	993	77	397	44	...	6	1	54	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	1
	9. West Khándesh	37	965	28	789	67	369	32	1	1	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	10. Násik	49	1,151	47	844	44	420	5	...	8	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11. Poona	65	1,737	59	1,333	73	473	53	...	1	1	288	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
	12. Sátára	45	1,118	42	917	53	420	5	1	7	3	112	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
	13. Sholápur	38	796	34	688	37	279	28	...	1	1	132	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	329	7,451	293	6,435	394	2,783	174	2	26	6	746	...	7	...	...	...	4	...	15
Southern Division.	14. Belgaum	42	933	45	858	50	358	36	...	1	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	15. Bijápur	46	903	33	777	35	355	4	...	3	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16. Dhárwár	48	1,162	41	853	57	436	39	...	2	3	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	17. Kánara	27	716	28	643	23	362	4	...	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	18. Kolába	24	594	21	512	23	263	6	...	...	...	19	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
	19. Ratnágiri	30	780	31	706	22	334	4	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	217	5,097	199	4,349	209	2,108	93	...	7	4	271	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	6
Sind.	20. Riverain	5	69	5	60	...	5	5	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21. Karáchi	52	1,613	52	1,378	40	601	52	...	5	2	95	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
	22. Hyderabad	29	1,011	27	755	40	411	28	1	10	1	22	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	5
	23. Sukkur	39	1,008	37	867	40	461	35	...	15	1	45	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
	24. Lárkána	32	828	30	753	40	427	32	...	3	4	49	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1
	25. Thar and Párkar	26	686	25	572	333	239	20	...	3	1	31	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
	26. Upper Sind Frontier ...	18	515	16	503	53	337	18	...	11	...	100	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...
	27. Nawábshah	21	439	19	397	27	272	21	...	8	...	15	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Total ...	222	6,199	211	5,270	583	2,813	217	1	55	9	360	...	25	...	...	1	1	1	17
Railways	28. G. I. P. Railway	28	482	25	403	...	140	4	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	29. M. & S. M. Railway ...	15	297	12	245	...	10	2	...	...	...	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	30	533	25	468	...	46	5	...	1	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	31. Sind Railways	20	338	20	293	...	50	10	...	6	2	65	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Total ...	93	1,650	82	1,409	...	246	30	...	7	2	121	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7
Administrative offices.	32. Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Northern and Southern Ranges	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	33. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	36	58	41	50	...	...	28	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	34. Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Sind	11	11	10	9	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35. Principal, Central Police Training School, Násik ...	6	13	...	11	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	55	82	53	70	...	...	59	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	1,098	23,667	1,019	22,137	1,456	‡9,912	675	3	118	23	1,977	...	41	...	...	1	5	2	69
	Dangs ..	...	24	...	23	...	§23	§1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

* Column 29.—The italic figures in this column show real vacancies among Constables in the District concerned.

† One smooth-bore is kept in the Inspector General's office as sample.

‡ This figure is inclusive of 62 Smooth-bores in hands of temporary and additional police at Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Poona, Sholápur, Belgaum and Ratnágiri.

§ Twenty-three muskets and 1 revolver shown against the Dangs, when added to the grand total in columns 8 and 9 of this statement, will give the total number as shown in the Armament Return.

N.B.—The difference between the figures in columns 3 and 5 and those in 4 and 6 is 79 officers and 4,530 men respectively. This difference is made up of :—

67 real vacancies among officers and 2,088 real vacancies among men in the Presidency Proper.

9 real vacancies among officers and 355 real vacancies among men in Sind.

3 vacancies among Sub-Inspectors in Sind which are yet to be filled to complete the cadre of Sub-Inspectors } and 2,087 policemen in the Presidency Proper and Sind whose recruitment has not yet been authorised for want of funds.

79 officers and 4,530 men (3,574 in the Presidency Proper and 956 in Sind.)

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E.

the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways during the year 1917.

Rewards.		Education.		Number of Constables.				Number who have left the Force during the Year.							Percentage on Total actual strength of		
Rewarded during the year		Number of Police who can read and write.															
By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Constables, I Class.	Constables, II Class.	Constables, III Class.		On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
1	760	44	612	75	218	374	361 *220*		27	80	9	20	...	24	52·55	0·14	1·88
...	427	17	201	17	97	144	73 *108*		8	21	3	1	...	1	59·48	0·16	0·23
...	379	28	424	60	127	189	2·5 *84*		20	60	2	2	4	19	20·40	0·05	2 71
...	288	30	295	50	141	202	182 *157*		24	50	4	...	1	7	54·69	0·15	1·01
...	177	25	330	37	156	236	194 *132*		6	21	6	2	1	6	31·37	0·0	0·79
2	923	36	513	21	182	274	245 *134*		18	73	...	2	3	9	37·80	0·10	0·98
3	2,954	180	2,375	260	951	1,419	1,290 *835*		103	304	24	27	9	66	41·87	0·11	1·39
13	431	45	569	48	168	259	293 *73*		19	50	4	3	2	11	32·40	1·29	1·16
...	509	38	695	39	193	288	327 *48*		23	26	6	...	...	11	82·85	0·23	1·06
...	152	28	378	46	162	243	218 *111*		14	28	1	4	...	13	157·28	0·43	1 59
1	395	47	551	50	194	292	177 *183*		37	48	8	1	1	14	42·35	0·11	1·57
....	729	59	570	83	297	441	299 *267*		24	60	1	4	....	18	149·17	6·68	1·32
...	568	42	632	37	188	276	279 *88*		28	49	8	4	...	11	118·16	0·31	1·15
3	679	34	440	62	135	203	227 *57*		14	51	1	11	5	6	22·2	0·84	0·83
16	3,462	293	3,815	370	1,337	2,002	1,820 *838*		159	303	29	27	8	84	104·23	9·89	1·24
...	641	45	580	79	168	235	320 *3*		15	44	1	2	...	16	57·36	0·16	1·77
...	493	33	589	38	152	224	251 *35*		9	21	3	...	...	12	127·16	0·35	1·48
4	630	41	523	34	198	296	182 *151*		22	37	3	31	6	13	101·12	0·28	1·45
6	260	28	431	36	120	179	225 *1*		11	14	1	2	...	7	244·11	0·67	1·04
....	228	21	311	48	99	149	168 *45*		21	10	...	4	...	9	96·06	0·26	1·68
...	258	31	577	61	132	198	248 ...		23	35	...	...	...	5	94·43	0·25	0·67
10	2,560	199	3,010	296	857	1,281	1,394 *915*		101	151	8	39	6	62	116·49	0·32	1·36
...	21	5	17	9	9	14	22		...	3	...	1	...	1	16·92	0·05	1·54
1	1,065	48	340	238	233	350	583		11	122	5	19	4	11	36·24	0·10	0·77
2	364	26	246	98	137	202	347		22	106	11	23	4	18	72·25	0·21	2·30
....	217	36	277	101	145	218	350		6	72	14	6	6	13	76·88	0·21	1·44
...	355	28	359	104	133	196	256		12	114	1	27	5	13	44·29	0·13	1·85
...	124	23	190	48	103	152	191		8	60	3	3	4	13	47·74	0·15	2·18
17	135	14	134	85	99	137	185		3	36	11	17	...	11	51·06	0·14	2·12
4	128	18	145	93	71	104	144		10	57	8	28	3	13	10·58	0·03	3·12
24	2,409	198	1,708	776	930	1,373	2,078		72	570	53	124	26	98	...	...	1·69
...	270	25	345	26	77	112	138 *79*		10	18	2	7	...	6	89·76	0·24	1·4
...	224	12	231	...	47	71	81 *53*		7	1	...	1	...	9	75·51	0·20	3·50
2	280	25	407	20	87	130	151 *65*		2	22	1	3	...	7	33·67	0·45	1·42
1	118	20	117	33	57	88	83		3	52	9	13	...	3	55·59	0·16	0·96
3	892	82	1,100	129	208	401	453		22	93	12	24	...	25	...	...	1·67
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	79	41	42	...	9	13	10 *8*		2	3	1	...	...	3	20·6	206·8	3·8
...	8	10	7	4	...	1	1		...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	526
...	...	...	1	...	3	5	... *2*		...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	87	53	50	4	12	19	11		2	4	1	2	...	4	...	...	3·25
50	12,364	1,005	12,058	1,835	4,355	6,495	7,046		459	1,425	127	243	49	334	...	...	1·44
...	...	...	...	...	4	6	7 *2*		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...

J. B. JENKINS,
for Inspector-General of Police.

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